BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1852.....NO. 1.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—Cash in Advance.

One square, 1 insertion,	$0 75
Do. do. 2 insertions,	1 00
Do. do. 3 do.	1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journa Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 9v8-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,
ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C, June 4, 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,
GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,
HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,
PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid
March 25th, 185 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N.C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.

He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS.
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; Thos. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C.
WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.
HOWARD & PEDEN,
GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.
HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the our se of doing an Agency business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.
☞Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinnie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deterip tion, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

JUST RECEIVED, (30 days from New York,) 100 prs Gents' Prunell and Linen Congress Gaiters, suitable for the season.
Also, a fine assortment of Children Shoes, for sale at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store.
July 9. JONES & GARDNER.

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN

WANTED,—5000 POUNDS *PURE* BEESWAX, for which the highest market price will be paid, by
Aug. 20th B. S. KOONCE.

BLUE AND WHITE COTTON YARN, Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Jeans, Tickings, Denims, Stripes, Calico, Gingham, Linen, Gambroons, Cassimeres, &c., continually on hand, and for sale by B. S. KOONCE.
Aug. 20.

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.
May 14 M. McINNIS.

BEESWAX FOR SHIPPING.—We want 4,000 lbs. of Beeswax for export, and will pay *cash*—the highest market price. SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market-st.

General Notices.

TAXES!—TAXES!!—TAXES!!!

THE undersigned, as one of the sureties of E. E. HUSSEY, late Sheriff of Duplin county, hereby notifies those who owe Taxes that he is authorized by his co-securities to collect the same, and that he will attend at the following times and places for that purpose, to wit:

At Island Creek Muster Ground....	Monday,	Sept'r 6th.
House of Jas. T. Johnson, Rockfish District,	Tuesday,	" 7th.
Strickland's Depot.....	Wednesday,	" 8th.
Warsaw.....	Thursday,	" 9th.
Faison's Depot.....	Friday,	" 10th.
Jas. Winders', Wolfscrape Dist..	Saturday,	" 11th.
Thos. Dail's, Glisson's District...	Monday,	" 13th.
Mrs. Barfield's, Albertson's "....	Tuesday,	" 14th.
Sarecta.....	Wednesday,	" 15th.
Snatchett.....	Thursday,	" 16th.
Mrs. Grant's, Cypress Creek Dist..	Friday,	" 17th.
Kenansville.....	Saturday,	" 18th.

All persons who fail to pay their Taxes in their respective Districts, at the times and places specified above, may expect to find me proceeding to force the collection of the same, without any delay. JOHN B. HUSSEY.
Duplin county, Aug. 27, 1852 50-3t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
ABOUT TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CAPE Fear Lands, situated on the Northeast side of Cape Fear River, opposite White Hall, Bladen county.
300 Acres of River Lowland, of which 50 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The balance of the 300 acres is fresh, uncleared woodland, believed to be equal to any in the State for the raising of corn. Also, 50 Acres of good upland—cleared, all under good fence, &c.
30,000 Turpentine Boxes, cut. Timber enough on the premises to pay the purchase money; all near the River.
Two good inland swamps, easily drained, containing about 200 Acres very good land. A good Mill Seat near the river, the dam of which has just been commenced.
A comfortable dwelling, with out-houses, all in good, comfortable order. WM. L. MOORE.
August 27, 1852 50-3m

VALUABLE LOCATION FOR SALE.
AT FAIR BLUFF, N. C. I will sell my entire plantation, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES more or less, including about one-fourth of Fair Bluff, situated on Lumber River, and on both sides of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, or in lots to suit purchasers. Any persons wishing a place for mercantile purposes, probably cannot better themselves on the line of the Road from Wilmington to Manchester. The health of the place is equal to any on the line. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.
A. F. POWELL.
Columbus co., Aug. 27th, 1852 50-3m*

LOOK AT THIS.
HAVING again located myself in Wilmington, I take this method of saying to my friends in the country, as well as in Wilmington, that I stop with Rothwell & McAuslan, where I will at all times be ready to sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this place. I hope my friends will not forget where I stay. H. M. COWAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20, 1852 50-tf

BLACKSMITH WORK.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs those in want of work in the BLACKSMITH LINE, that he is prepared to execute the same with the utmost despatch. He will pay particular attention to all kinds of Mill work, repair and put up Steam Engines, repair Steam Boilers, and Ship work, &c. &c. All Mill work will be warranted.
He may be found at the Shop of L. Wood, at the foot of Mulbury street.
Refer to P. K. Dickinson, Thos. M. Gardner, O. G. Parsley, W. W. Pierce, Col. McRae, Dr. Anderson, and Millowners generally. SAM'L BURTT.
Wilmington, N. C., July, 9th, 1852 44-6m

GUANO! GUANO!
PERUVIAN GUANO, of the latest importations, and of superior quality, which I will sell at the lowest market price, in lots to suit purchasers.
ALSO—Patagonia Guano, Bone Dust, Building and Agricultural Lime. For sale at the lowest market rates, by
WM. ROBINSON,
No. 4 & 6 Hollingsworth st., near Pratt st. wharf,
June 25, '52—42-3m] Baltimore, Md.

$70 REWARD.
I WILL give the reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me or to the Jailor of New Hanover county, for JESSE WOODSON, who broke JAIL on the night of the 31st of May last. He was convicted at our last Superior Court for the crime of Arson. HOLLY is a light mulatto, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, straight light hair, tolerably well made, speaks quick and clear, and bad countenance, having the look of a rascal;—and Twenty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the Jailor of the aforesaid county, of SAMUEL A. WOODSON, who broke Jail at the same time with Holly; he was charged with Highway Robbery. Woodson is about 40 years old, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, spare built, black hair, dark eyes, has a scar on his left wrist, stoops forward, and speaks gross.
OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, N. C., June 3d, 1852 39-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour, with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.
A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
May 20, 1852. 218—1t—37-tf

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
AT PORT DEPOSIT, MD.
THE undersigned are prepared to do all kinds of Casting, among which they enumerate:—Railroad Castings, such as Switch Plates, Frogs, Turnouts, Chairs, Car-wheels, &c. &c.; Hollow-ware of all sizes; Stoves and Plough Castings; Iron Railing, variety of patterns, made and set; Bridge Castings made and fitted; Job Work of all kinds, in their line, finished in the neatest manner and at the shortest possible notice. MACHINERY of all kinds constructed; Engines of various powers, Sugar Mills, Cotton Gins, Tobacco and Hay Presses, Mill Gearing of all kinds made to order, &c.
Situated at the terminus of the Tide Water Canal, the great outlet of the immense Iron and Coal regions of Pennsylvania, they believe, with the facilities thus afforded, they will be enabled to furnish Castings and Machinery on such terms as will prove satisfactory.
By a strict attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal portion of patronage, which they respectfully solicit.
MARSHBANK, CHRISTY & CO.
J. D. MARSHBANK, R. CHRISTY, E. D. M'CLENAHAN.
Port Deposit, Md., May 11, 1852 210-3t—36-6m
☞Mr. J. M. ROBINSON, Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, is our authorized Agent to receive orders for all work in our line of business. M., C. & CO.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.
He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles: also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.
He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.
☞All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

MEMENTO MORI.
THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 98-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale his entire property at Warsaw. Persons wishing good bargains will do well to give him a call. C. I. OATES.
September 3d, 1852 52-4t.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF DUPLIN.
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1852.
ORDERED BY THE COURT that hereafter the State Docket shall be called for trial on Monday of the term; that the parties be recognised and the witnesses summoned to appear on Monday.
Ordered further, that where the parties are now recognized for their appearance on Thursday, the Clerk shall issue notice for them to appear on Monday.
Ordered, that publication be made, that those interested may govern themselves accordingly.
Teste, S. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Kenansville, Aug. 5, 1852 49-6t

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to make payment by the 15th of August, as money must be had.
THOMAS C. CRAFT, Market Street.
July 8, 1852

$75 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th instant, his negro man HENRY, and JENNY his wife. Henry is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs from 160 to 170 pounds; has small eyes; speaks slow, and has rather a down look when spoken to. I cannot tell what clothes he had on when he left. Jenny is a very likely girl; rather yellow complexioned; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that they are lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne county, near the line of the three counties. The girl was raised on Saracta, and they may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars for the return of Henry, or for his confinement in any Jail in the three counties; and a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the above Jails.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
June 28, '52—43-3m] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N.C.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12, 1851 1-12m

Union Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton Street, New York.
THE undersigned solicit the attention of all purchasers of Implements for this Farm or Plantation to their assortment, which includes many of the most recent improvements in the leading articles in their line, all of which they will sell at prices to insure satisfaction to the buyer, ESPECIALLY Railway Endless Chain Powers, for one or two horses, of the Wheeler Patent, so often awarded the first premium at the State and County Fairs, where they have been exhibited. Railway Powers, warranted, Warner's & Trimble's Iron Sweep Powers, Taplin's Circular Power, Plows, Harrows, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Burr Stone Mills, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. Field and Garden Seeds of RELIABLE QUALITY, Fertilizers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Our descriptive Catalogue illustrated with cuts, will be sent gratis when two to four Post Office Stamps are remitted, according to the distance. RALPH & CO.
July 16, 1852 45-3m

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WORTH,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scanling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

FRESH TEAS.—Choice Green and Black Teas, always on hand, at LEWIS N. BARLOW'S
Commercial copy.

Schools.

☞We are requested to state that the exercises of the MASONIC ACADEMY at Long Creek will be resumed on the first Monday in October next.
September 3d, 1852 52-tf

RICHLAND ACADEMY.
THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 13th of September. Thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of a Classical and complete English education, including the Latin, Greek and French languages; Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, with the use of maps and globes; Algebra, Plane and Spherical Geometry, Surveying, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, History, English Grammar and Composition, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic and Moral Science.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

For the primary branches of English, including Arithmetic	$6 00
All the higher branches of English, Mathematics, and the French language	12 00
The Classics, with Lectures on the same	18 00

Good boarding can be had conveniently at from $5 to $6 per month. It is desired that all students intending to enter during the session, be present at the opening of the same.
L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Richlands, Onslow co., Aug. 9, 1852 50-5t*

Jacksonville Male and Female Seminary.
THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the supervision of able and competent teachers. No pains will be spared on the part of the Trustees to supply, and at all times keep supplied the Academy, both Male and Female Departments, with all the necessary appurtenances belonging to such an Institution. And from the encouragement the School has heretofore met with, they have thought proper to make a considerable deduction in the fees for tuition, which will be as follows:

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	In lower branches, Spelling, Reading, &c..	$6 00
2d "	Higher branches, Grammar, Arithmetic...	10 00
3d "	With Algebra, Greek and Latin.....	12 50
4th "	With lectures on all the higher branches..	16 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	Spelling, Reading, &c.....	$6 00
2d "	Writing, Mathematics.....	10 00
3d "	Including Philosophy, & all higher branches	12 50
	French, Latin, Greek,.....	15 00
	Music on Piano with use of instrument....	15 00
	Music on Guitar.....	10 00
	Painting and Drawing.....	4 00
	Embroidery in needle-work.....	2 50

Good board can be obtained in respectable families in the village and vicinity, from $5 to $8 per month.
JASPER ETHERIDGE, Pres't.
A. J. MURRELL, Sec'y.
July 16 45-tf

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.
THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.
TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography.....	$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes.....	12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek.....	15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics.....	18 00

French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.
Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.
This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.
J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.
March 26, 1852 29-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.
Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.
Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy,	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	18 00
French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.	

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.
Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department.
N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 3-1yrd-wtf
P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.
In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class; the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract of a lettter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D's., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
S. J. CARROLL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 pappoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*
HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover County, N. C., Oct. 10, 1851.—WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it in. The usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfully, &c., J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.
SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully, WM. BAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
July 23, 1852 47-6m

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Patassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne. For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist.
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DuPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do. 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

PAINTS AND OILS.—100 kegs White Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil.) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, &c. C. DuPRE'S,
Drug Store, Market st.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls; 3 doz. Buffalo Combs, (superior;) 1 gross Wax Matches; a large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DuPRE,
ap2 Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

DRUGS! DRUGS!
THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:
Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cauthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlitz and Soda Powders.
Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potass; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.
Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.
Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.
For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

DR. BANNING'S BRACES. Just received a large supply of Spinal Supporters and Supporter Truss, for Weaknesses, Deformities, Hemorrohoids, Prolaprus Ani, and the several varieties of Hernia.
Dr. St. John advised the use of the above Braces in his lectures a short time back in this place. For sale at manufacturers prices, wholesale and retail, by
m4 WM. H LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

PURE GINGER WINE.
PURE Jamaica Ginger has long been celebrated by the Medical Faculty, both in Europe and America as the most grateful stimulant and carminative which can be given to the human system.
In cases of Dyspepsia, Flatulent Cholic, and feeble state of the alimentary canal, it has no rival. It promotes digestion, counteracts Dysentery, and all disarrangements of the bowels, relieving Rheumatism, Incipient Gout, and naturally increasing the flow of animal spirits, and invigorating the whole system. For sale by L. N. BARLOW
j30 [Com. and N. C. Tel. copy] Granite Row, Front st.

IMPROVED CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, FOR SALT, HARD, OR SOFT WATER.—This Soap has powerful cleansing properties, which readily remove Oil,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,

SAMUEL J. PERSON.

of New Hanover County.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common bretherhood."

FRANKLIN PIERCE

☞The Editor of the Journal left home last Saturday, on business in the Western part of this State He will probably not return in less than six or eight days. We shall expect him to be "chock full" of Democracy on his arrival home; and he will, health permitting, fully make up for loss time during the remainder of the campaign.

☞This number of the Journal is the commencement of the Ninth Volume. We tender our most sincere thanks to a generous public for the very liberal encouragement we have received; and although our list is gradually on the increase, we have plenty of room left for as many as may seem fit to enroll their names on our list.

☞Next week being County Court in this town and county, many of our subscribers who are in arrears for the Journal, will have a favorable opportunity of paying up. We hope they will not forget us. We want money.

☞S. J. PERSON, Esq., Democratic Elector for this district, will address his fellow-citizens of New Hanover county on Tuesday next during the day. Notice of the hour and place will be given in the Daily Journal.

Democratic Meeting.

We have been requested, by a number of our Democratic friends, to give notice that a Meeting of our party will be held at the Court House, on Tuesday night next for the purpose of forming a Pierce and King Club, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting. It is hoped every Democrat will be present. Come one, come all.

From the Daily Journal, Sept. 4.

The End of the Year.

"The Daily Journal" has now finished the first year of its existence, and we are pleased to announce that the experiment of establishing a daily paper in North Carolina has been so far successful as to warrant us in continuing its publication. A daily press may, therefore, be regarded as a permanent "institution" in the town of Wilmington.

Few, save those who have actually tried a similar experiment, can appreciate the labors and difficulties attendant upon such an enterprise, undertaken with limited means and facilities, and carried on in a community where such a thing had never previously been attempted. If, therefore, the paper has not been all that it should have been, or that we could have desired to make it, we feel confident that a generous allowance will be extended to its shortcomings, while our efforts for the accommodation of the public will be duly appreciated.

With none of that assistance from a corps of subeditors, reporters and writers, which the conductors of a daily paper in large city, can always command; and compelled, in health or sickness, to contribute matter for the amusement or information of the public, our position during the past year has been far from a sinecure. To give some idea of the labor, we would mention one, and by no means the most tiresome part of it: within the past year, the amount of editorial matter appearing in the paper, would make eight hundred full-sized octavo pages in fair type. This matter, all furnished by the editor, is exclusive of the reports of markets, ship-news, weekly reviews of markets, etc., contributed by the associate Editor.

The commercial department of our paper has received particular attention, and upon *that* score at least, we have few excuses to make. Our reports of markets and all other matters interesting to our business community, have been full, accurate and impartial; and we are happy to believe that their character in these respects will not be called in question.

In obtaining and publishing news, we have been prompt and energetic, availing ourselves of all the facilities within our reach; if these have been in some cases limited, we have at least endeavored to make a diligent use of them, and few items of intelligence have escaped us for lack of industrious research.—We wish to make no promises in advance, that we may not be able to fulfil, but it shall certainly be our endeavor to enlarge our facilities considerably in the coming year, and to make such other improvements in our paper as circumstances may require or justify.

About politics we have little to say. In starting we told our Whig friends plainly that the Daily Journal would be a Democratic paper, in the fullest sense of the word,—and such it has been and will be. For their liberal patronage we are deeply grateful. It was obtained under no false colors, and is honorable alike to them and to the paper. The Journal is a convenience and an advantage to the business community, and they have sustained it without allowing any mere prejudices to stand between them and their feelings of liberality and convictions of interest.

A daily paper has now become, in some measure, a necessity to the people of Wilmington, and with a certainty of being sustained, we shall enter upon the publication of the second year on Monday next.

Edgecombe Beaten.

Mr. JOHN K. CURRIE, has shewn us a stalk of corn raised at his Pinckney place, near Wilmington, which measured seven inches around the second joint, and was ten feet high from the ground to the first ear. The stalk bore two very fair ears, and was planted in June last. The land upon which this corn grew was stiff piney-woods, and had never been manured. We also saw some very fine specimens of tobacco, raised on the same farm. One leaf measured about 32 inches in length, and wide in proportion. Mr. C. informs us that he has stalks of corn in the same field which even surpasses the one noticed above.

Try again, Edgecombe.

"PIERCE AND KING."—We are indebted to Capt. WM. C. HOWARD, of the firm of HOWARD & PEDEN, for the present of a very neat little banner, bearing the above inscription, for which he will please accept our thanks. Capt. HOWARD has always acted with the Whig party, but his principles are far above party discipline, when he considers his party in the wrong; and he will not, on the present occasion, support the nominee of the Baltimore Whig Convention for President. We shall keep the banner waving at our door, in honor of the noble-hearted doner, as well as the gentlemen whose names it will unfurl to the breeze as the standard-bearers of Democracy and the perpetuity of the Union.

☞The Farmers of Onslow county are requested to meet at Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday of October next, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society.

Scott and Graham Meeting.

After sundry laborious but ineffectual efforts, the Scott Whigs in this community succeeded last Wednesday night in getting up a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Scott and Graham Club. After the appointment of officers, a distinguished stranger and orator, from the State of Georgia, was introduced to the meeting, who regaled it with a speech of some length and peculiarity. He premised his remarks by the declaration that principles were nothing—*men* everything. He incontestibly proved the imbecility of President Taylor's administration, and the total unfitness of Dan. Webster and Millard Fillmore for the Presidency. He then passed a glorious eulogy upon the patriotism of Andrew Jackson; and concluded by the assertion that he based his support of Gen. Scott upon the ingratitude (as he styled it) of the Democratic party, in failing to nominate the distinguished patriot and statesman of Michigan, Hon. Lewis Cass. His eulogy on Jackson was highly applauded. Thos. D. Meares, Esq., was then called upon, and made a speech of some length; after which, and the adoption of sundry resolutions, amongst them one styling themselves "National Republican Whigs," the meeting adjourned.

The Compromise Measures.

We copy from the Union, an article on the passage of the various acts passed by Congress in 1850, commonly known as the compromise measures of that session. The article of the Union seems to have been prepared with much care, from the Journals of Congress; and from our own recollections of the matter, we have no hesitation in endorsing its correctness. The Herald has seen fit to charge the Journal with "recklessness" in its comments upon Mr. Graham's letter, where he speaks of the "omnibus." The Editor of the Journal is not in the habit of going off "half-cocked." He generally knows what he puts in print to be strictly true before he allows it to go forth to the public. He simply alluded to the "omnibus" itself, as it was reported to Congress, and as it was rejected by that body, because it contained no provision for the rendition of fugitive slaves. The article from the Union explains the whole matter.

☞The Herald of last Saturday, in commenting upon the Goldsboro' Democratic Mass Meeting, says "the affair was a failure." We were not present, and of course cannot speak from personal knowledge; but we have very reliable authority for stating that the meeting was very large, on both days—the 2nd and 3rd—and the best spirit prevailed. We have heard various estimates as to the number of strangers present, and no one seems to think there was less than two thousand. Query.—If the Goldsboro' meeting was a failure, how was it with the Enfield Whig meeting, where Mr. Dockery appears, from Whig authority, to have been the only prominent speaker on the occasion; and, upon the same authority, the gathering was principally confined to the county of Halifax, and did not number one thousand at farthest? Where was Stanly and a host of other Whig members of Congress, who, it had been announced, would be present, and address the people on that occasion?

Eleven Days Later from California.

The steamship Daniel Webster arived at New Orleans on the 4th inst. bringing San Francisco dates to the 14th of August. The Indians in the interior were somewhat troublesome, but nothing serious was apprehended.

A duel had been fought at Sacramento between Mr. E. Gilbert, member of Congress, and General Denvers. They fought with pistols. Mr. Gilbert was killed.

[illegible] the troops and passengers on board the Golden Gate, and they were taken on board the steamer Columbia. They numbered seven hundred.

Business was steady, and the supply of all kinds of produce abundant. Prices of breadstuffs and groceries were rather on the decline,

☞We find in the National Intelligencer of the 3d inst., a card by Daniel Webster in reference to some remarks made by Mr. Mangum, in the U. S. Senate, which we published last week, in which Mr. Mangum, in opposing the bill for a public printer, deprecated "taking away the printing of the Department and giving it to the political press," and then made the following disparaging allusion to Mr. Webster:

"Mr. Mangum said perhaps there were occasional petty paltry tricks committed in the Departments. Very recently one had been committed, and that, too, by the great man of the Whig party; he meant the Secretary of State; a trick unworthy of him, unworthy of his position, and disgraceful to his party, so far as he could affect it, which was but to a slight extent, and which shortly would not be to any extent."

Mr. Webster thus replies to Mr. Mangum's charges:

Upon inquiring, through a friend, I learn from Mr. Mangum that his observations were intended to apply to the appointment of the "Wilmington Commercial," conducted by Mr. Loring, as a paper to publish the laws in North Carolina; and to the appointment for the same purpose of the "Knoxville Whig" in Tennessee.

The "Wilmington Commercial" was appointed as a paper to publish the laws upon what was esteemed good Whig authority; and if Mr. Mangum had seen fit to consult the members of Congress from his own State, including eminent Whigs, he would have learned that there is not a more respectable journal in North Carolina than "the Wilmington Commercial;" that the editor, Mr. Loring, "is a highly respectable man, of irreproachable character;" and that his paper has the largest circulation of any Whig paper published in Wilmington, the most populous and far the most commercial city or town in North Carolina. I refer Mr. Mangum, on this subject to his associates in Congress.

As to the appointment of the "Knoxville Whig" as one of the papers to publish the laws in Tennessee, it is sufficient to say that the appointment was made by me upon the express recommendation of a majority of the Whig members of Congress from that State.

So far as I remember, I never read a single number of either of these newspapers.

I hope I may be pardoned, under the circumstances, for this obtrusion on the public, so unusual with me, to defend my official conduct against mere random vituperation. DAN'L. WEBSTER.

New York Democratic State Convention.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Syracuse, September 2d, states that the Democratic State Convention assembled on that day and nominated Horatio Seymour as their candidate for Governor. The despatch also states that the Barnburner contestants, including John Van Buren, were ruled out of seats in the Convention.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—The committee appointed at the Democratic Convention held in New Berne last spring, to select an Elector for the 8th Congressional District, have tendered the appointment to Dr. D. G. W. WARD, of Greene county, and we learn that he has accepted of the same. The Goldsboro' Patriot says, that Dr. WARD will open the campaign by an address to the citizens of Craven county, at New Berne, on the 14th inst.

F. B. SATTERTHWAITE, Esqr., of Pitt county, has been chosen Whig Elector for the same District.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The steamer Reindeer burst her boiler on the North river, near Bristol Landing, (N. Y.,) on the 4th instant, killing 27 persons, and wounding a number of others.

The net amount subject to the draft of the United States Treasury on the 23d ult., was $17,705,183 22.

Onslow County.

We learn that on Monday last, Col. S. J. Person, Elector for this District, addressed a large assemblage at Jacksonville, in Onslow county, at which time, with his usual zeal and ability, he advocated the great principles of the Democratic party, and ably plead for the perpetuity of the compromise, the Constitution and the Union, pending now, as he demonstrated, upon the election of Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King. Col. Person was replied to by John N. Washington, Esq., of New Berne, who was followed by Col. P., and the discussion was continued for several hours. Each and every of the stereotyped charges against General Pierce, as urged by Mr. W., was fully, fairly, and most successfully met and answered by Col. P., who acquitted himself handsomely; and, as we learn, fully sustained his reputation as a courteous and able debater. The Democracy in this tried and true county, are up and doing, and will roll up more than their usual majority in November next. We learn that the following gentlemen have been appointed assistant Electors for the county, viz: J. A. Avirett, Sr., E. W. Sanders, J. H. Foy, J. M. Ward, C. D. Foy, Col. L. W. Humphrey, J. A. Avirett, Jr., O. B. Sanders.

We also learn that Harvey Cox, Esq., was elected Chairman of the County Court of said County, on Monday last.

NEW PAPER MILL.—DAVID MURPHY, Esqr., of Cumberland county, has recently completed a Paper Mill at Rockfish, near Fayetteville, in said county, a notice of which we copied from the Observer some two or three weeks since. We have been using paper made at the above Mill for the last week, both for the Daily and Weekly Journal; and we take pleasure in stating that it is a very fair article. We understand that the Mill has been constructed of the best materials, and put up by a master workman, in the best manner. We hope the Southern press, as far as practicable, will encourage the enterprise as one deserving of success. The quality of the paper will speak for itself.

NEW ENGINE.—It gives us pleasure to notice the receipt of a new Fire Engine, recently ordered by the Commissioners of Wilmington, for the use of the town. The Engine is called the "Howard," in honor, we presume, of our worthy Magistrate of Police. The "Howard," we learn, is to be manned by a company of white men, and is said to be a fine specimen of workmanship.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Northern Light, arrived at New York on the 7th inst., brings dates from San Francisco to the 14th ult., and passengers through in less than 24 days. The news has been mostly anticipated by the arrival of the Daniel Webster at New Orleans. We see nothing of interest.

☞NATHAN CHRIST, condemned at Mobile for the murder of THEODORE NYE, was hanged on the 2nd inst. He confessed the crime for which he had been condemned.

The Yellow Fever in Charleston.

The Yellow Fever has recently broke out in Charleston, and up to the 4th instant there had been 13 deaths reported. The Courier of the 6th says:—"We regret to state that our City is visited by this disease, but at the same time it affords us satisfaction to be able to say, and our statement is confirmed by the subjoined Bill of Mortality, that its progress as yet is slow, and that it is to be hoped that with due care and attention but few more deaths will occur—in fact Dr. Dawson's table shows that the disease is principally confined to those who have been but a short time resident in our city. We trust, however, that no unnecessary alarm will be entertained in the community. Every precaution is being adopted. Ward Committees have been appointed both by the City Council, and the Board of Health, to visit such localities as are most liable to be infected, and a general cleansing and fumigation of the city will take place."

☞An immense meeting of the Democracy of New York was held on Thursday, the 2d inst., for the reception of Gen. Cass, Judge Douglas, and their compatriots in Congress. The papers state that over twenty thousand Democrats were present, exhibiting the union, harmony, and strength of the New York Democracy.

CARELESSNESS OF EDITORS.—The Norfolk "Southern Argus" in copying our remarks relative to the Webster meeting recently held in this town, says "The Wilmington, N. C., *Journal*, whig," &c. We beg pardon of the Argus. We think we have battled well for Democracy, and we feel well assured that we have no desire to be classed with a party for whom we have no sort of sympathy, and have never written a line to advance their interests. It was evidently an error in the Argus, which it will take pleasure in correcting.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Steamship Arctic, arrived at New York on Sunday evening last, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 25th inst. There is no news, in a political way, of interest. The Cotton market was quiet. Breadstuffs had declined. See commercial head for markets.

The Arctic brings 170 passengers, among whom is Madame SONTAG, the great vocalist.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town, convened at the Court House on Saturday evening, the 4th inst., for the purpose of organizing a military company for the better protection of the property of our citizens, on motion of Edward Cantwell, Esq., Mr. Joseph H. Flanner was called to the chair, and D. E. Bunting requested to act as secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, Messrs. Edward Cantwell and J. S. James were called upon and addressed the meeting at some length, setting forth the necessities of a well organized company.

Whereas, upon motion, it was resolved that a company should be formed, and that an election of officers be entered into forthwith—when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected, viz:

Wm. C. Howard, Captain; Edward Cantwell, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. S. Read, 2nd do.; David G. White, 3rd do.; Jesse W. Dixey, 1st Sergeant; J. McCathen, 2nd do.; Wm. Harriss, 3rd do., and W. H. King, 4th do.; and it was ordered that the Corporals of said company be appointed by the officers of the same.

On motion, a committee consisting of five was appointed by the chairman, viz: Messrs. W. C. Howard, E. Cantwell, J. S. James, W. H. King, and J. W. Dixey, to draft By-Laws, Rules, &c., for the proper government of said company, to report the same to an adjourned meeting on Friday evening next.—Also, ordered, that a certified copy of these proceedings be handed to the Colonel of the county and the Commissioners of the town, and be published in the several papers of the town.

A vote of thanks being tendered to the chairman and secretary, after a brief response from the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

J. H. FLANNER, Ch'n.

D. E. BUNTING, Sec'y.

The members of the company, and citizens generally, are requested to attend a meeting on Friday night next, at the Court House, at half-past seven o'clock.

From the Goldsboro' Republican and Patriot.

Great Outpouring of the Democracy.

Grand Rally of the "Tenth Legion!"—Four thousand Persons present!!—The old Friends and Neighbors of William R. King in Council Assembled!—First Demonstration in North Carolina!!!

The friends and former neighbors of William R. King held a grand council at Goldsboro', near his birth place, on Thursday and Friday last. They came together from some twenty counties of this section, embracing what was so appropriately named by the eloquent Dobbin, "the Tenth Legion of the North Carolina Democracy." A native son of North Carolina had received the nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States from the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and near the spot of his birth place, his political and personal friends, and the acquaintances and neighbors of his youth, turned out to congratulate each other over the honor conferred upon the old North State.—Near the old homestead have his friends made the first demonstration of the campaign in North Carolina, and it was worthy of the occasion and of the man in whose honor they assembled.

Early on Thursday morning the citizens of Wayne county, and of the counties East and West of this point began to pour in, soon filling our streets with an excited and interested multitude. At 10 o'clock the Wayne Pierce and King Club formed in front of Griswold's Hotel, and preceded by their beautiful banner and the Richmond Brass Band, marched to the Court House to complete the arrangements for the day. Having transacted all the business necessary, the Club adjourned to the Hickory Pole raised on Wednesday evening in front of the *Republican & Patriot* Office, and as the flag bearing the inscription, "PIERCE AND KING" floated to the breeze from the height of 103 feet, three rousing cheers were given for the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President. The crowd then called upon Hon. Abram W. Venable, who was on the ground, and who delivered a few eloquent remarks dedicating the flag and pole to the cause of democracy.

Whilst this ceremony was in progress, the special train from Weldon arrived bringing delegations from Halifax, Edgecombe and Nash counties—the Halifax delegation carrying a banner bearing the inscription, "*Halifax County, Right side up.*" A few minutes before 12 o'clock, the special train from Wilmington arrived, with large delegations from New Hanover, Duplin, Sampson and other counties. They came with their banners floating to the breeze, and amid the firing of a cannon which they carried on the train. Cheers greeted these delegations from those already on the spot. At 12 o'clock a procession of the various delegations was formed in front of Mrs. Borden's Hotel, and marching up East and down West Centre street, proceeded to the beautiful grove, where a platform had been erected for the speakers and invited guests. Here the distinguished visitors from abroad, and the citizens from the adjacent counties of North Carolina were welcomed on behalf the Democracy of Wayne, in a brief and pertinent speech by Col. Thomas Ruffin, President of the Pierce and King Club. He then announced the following officers as having been selected for the occasion:

Col. THOS. J. PASTEUR, of Carteret county, *President.*

Vice Presidents—David B. Everett of Wayne, Dr. D. G. W. Ward of Greene, L. H. B. Whitaker of Halifax, Gen. Joshua Barnes of Edgecombe, Wm. H. Watson of Johnston, Richard Holmes of Sampson, Owen R. Kenan of Duplin, Daniel Dickson of New Hanover, Council Wooten of Lenoir, L. O'B. Branch of Wake, Jasper Etheridge of Onslow, Hardy B. Lane of Craven, John E. Lindsey of Nash, John Randolph of Pitt, Dr. Geo. F. Moore of Northampton, Benjamin Askew of Jones, Owen Holmes of Brunswick, Malcom J. McDuffie of Cumberland, James H. Moore of Warren.

Secretaries—Boaz F. Hooks, W. B. Gulick, W. C Bryan, John T. Kennedy, Lewis Whitfield, Thomas Edwards, William Robinson.

On taking the Chair, the President returned thanks briefly for the honor conferred on him by being chosen to preside over the vast assemblage. It was then announced that the Hon. Abram W. Venable, Representative from the Granville District, would first address the Mass Meeting. This announcement was received with hearty cheers. Mr. Venable rose and delivered a happy and effective speech of two hours in length. The audience listened with breathless attention, and were evidently delighted with the orator. In the commencement of his remarks, he explained briefly the reasons which compelled the absence of Col. King on this interesting occasion, and pronounced an eloquent and glowing panegyric upon the [illegible] as son of the Old North State, the candidate for the Vice Presidency. This was responded to by three loud and long cheers from the crowd, that made the welkin ring, and spoke the feelings of affection and regard for him that pervaded the hearts of all. Mr. Venable then proceeded to vindicate Democratic principles, and to give reasons why Pierce should be elected President, and Scott should not be. We cannot pretend to give a report of the speeches, and can only add of Mr. Venable's, that it equalled the reputation that had preceded him. In the afternoon, Gov. Brown of Mississipi, delivered an interesting speech, at once a happy defence of Democratic men and Democratic principles. Again the crowd was all attention, and again were they delighted with the orator.

At night, the crowd assembled in front of Mrs. Borden's Hotel, the street in front of which was illuminated by burning rosin barrels, and speeches were delivered from the piazza by Col. S. J. Person, Elector for the Wilmington District, by Geo. S. Stevenson, Esq., of Craven, Lynn B. Sanders, Esq., of Johnston, Robert Strange, jr., and Eli W. Hall, Esqrs., of Wilmington, Wm. E. Hill, and W. J. Houston, Esqrs., of Duplin, Dr. McKoy, of Sampson, H. C. Jones, Esq., of New-Berne, and Col. Ruffin, of Goldsboro'. The speech of Col. Person was a first-rate effort, and he was greeted with frequent and loud cheers. So were all the orators, each contributing to increase the enthusiasm of the crowd. At the intervals between the speeches, the Brass Band discoursed eloquent music. A lot af Roman candles were set off by that active Democrat, Mr. D. G. Lougee, and this with the speeches, the music and the firing of cannon, kept up the enthusiasm to a late hour.

On Friday, the crowd was much greater than on the day previous. Wayne county appearing in full force. A letter from Hon. Wm. R. King, and letters from several other distinguished gentlemen were read by Col. Ruffin, first in order. These will be found below. The Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, Elector for the State at large, then delivered a speech in his very best style, such as no other than Dobbin can deliver. Need we say that it kindled in every breast an enthusiasm that will last till the day of election. No democrat could listen to his soul-stirring words, and not feel an honest pride that North Carolina possessed such a son, and his party such a defender. After a speech of two hours in length, he was followed by Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, Senator from Alabama. He was received with three hearty cheers. Mr. Clemens had fought under Gen. Pierce in Mexico, and had just returned from the great mass meeting at Hillsboro', New Hampshire. He spoke of Scott as a brave soldier, and a noble man; of Pierce, as another brave soldier, and an able statesman. Much as he admired and respected Scott, he could not support him, because the position he occupied before the country, he believed to be inimical to the interests of the South. Mr. Clemens is one of the most eloquent speakers we ever listened to, and his speech throughout was enthusiastically cheered. General Saunders followed, and delivered one of his very best speeches, able, sound, and forcible. It was listened to with marked attention.

Gen. Saunders' speech concluded the series of speeches for the occasion. On adjourning the Convention, the President, Col. Pasteur, delivered the following brief address:

"My friends, we have truly had a glorious time. We have been favored with good weather, honored with able orators, and encouraged with a vast assemblage of citizens who for intelligence and gentlemanly deportment, have never been surpassed if equalled.

Feasted with eloquence and sound Democratic doctrines, we can but be encouraged to persevere in the great work we have so nobly begun.

We are now about to depart and return to our respective homes, where I hope we may find that nothing has happened to cause us to regret the few days we have devoted to our glorious cause, and to partake of the hospitality of our Democratic friends of Wayne.

Let us resolve to make one more determined effort on the 2d November, and roll up such a majority for our noble standard-bearers, Pierce and King, as has never been recorded in the history of the good old North State.

Thanking you sincerely for the indulgence you have extended to me as the presiding officer of this vast assemblage, I pronounce the meeting adjourned, without day.

With three loud cheers the crowd dispersed. The immense delegation from New Hanover and Sampson went off in the special train, those from the North in the mail train, and those from the East and West as they come. All, we believe, were delighted with the demonstration, and all returned to their homes, strengthened in their faith, and with renewed determination to labor faithfully in the cause, until the 2d of November shall crown their efforts with the triumphant election of PIERCE and KING.

In concluding this notice, we cannot refrain from a single remark. Not a single speaker indulged in any ungenerous or abusive remarks towards Gen Scott, or the Whig party. Reason and argument, not abuse, were the weapons of the occasion. Gen. Scott was always spoken of as a brave man, a good soldier, whose successful career as such shed honor the country, but his political position, the influences which had effected his nomination, the inconsistent positions the "known incidents" of his life made him occupy—these were exposed, and these were the points of attack upon the Whig party. Such, too, was the language held by Mr. Venable towards Mr. Kerr. He had canvassed his Congressional District with him, knew him to be an able defender of his party, and if he could not defend Scott in North Carolina, he knew of no Whig who could successfully do so.

The crowd present was composed of many of the active and efficient men of some 20 counties in this section of North Carolina,—"the tenth legion of her Democracy." As a body we remember to have seen no assemblage of the same size that could compare with it in intelligence and appearance. They were the men whose active influence is felt in their respective counties, and who may be truly said to control destiny. These have returned to their respective homes, to tell of all they heard and saw, and to spread the fires of enthusiasm kindled at the first great counsel of the Democracy of North Carolina for the campaign at Goldsboro'.

The hospitality of our beautiful little village was taxed very heavily, but it was fully equal to the occasion. Accommodations we believe were found for all who tarried among us through the night. May all and every one find it convenient soon to pay us another visit.

The following letters were received in reply to the invitation of the Committee to attend the Mass Convention:

From the Hon. Wm. R. King.

SENATE CHAMBER, Aug. 30th, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—The invitation communicated by you from my personal and political friends to attend a meeting of the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, to be held on the 2d and 3d September, was received some time past.

I have delayed answering it with the hope that I might be able to accept. Every feeling of my heart prompts me to do so, and thus enable me, after an absence of years from my native State, again to take by the hand the friends and associates of my early days—for neither time nor absence can ever eradicate from my grateful remembrance, their uniform kindness in all the relations of private life, and their generous support whenever I came before them as a candidate for public favor. Deeply do I regret that the infirm state of my health will compel me to deprive myself of the pleasure of meeting them at the time designated.

The confinement and labor incident to my official position, during this protracted session of Congress, has so impaired my physical strength that my physician is decidedly of the opinion that any exposure, or even excitement, might and probably would affect me injuriously—and my friends all concur in the opinion, that on the adjournment of Congress I should seek some quiet watering place in the mountains where pure air and rest would, it is hoped, speedily restore me to my usual health.

The regret which I feel in not being able to be with you, is in some degree lessened from knowing that many distinguished gentlemen of the Democratic Party will be there to address you, and to cheer you in your praiseworthy efforts to sustain those principles on the maintenance of which, in all their purity, must depend the security of the Constitutional rights of the States, and as I believe the preservation of this federative Government.

I beg you gentlemen to make known to my friends the reason which unfortunately deprives me of the gratification of being with them on so interesting an occasion.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my high respect and esteem.

Faithfully I am your fellow-citizen,

WILLIAM R. KING.

Thos. Ruffin, Esq., John Everett, and others Committee.

From his Excellency Gov. Reid.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
RALEIGH, August 28th, 1852.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite invitation to attend a Democratic Mass Meeting at Goldsboro' on the 2d and 3d of September, at which the personal and political friends of the Hon. Wm. R. King have invited him to be present.

Be assured that it would afford me great pleasure to join you on the occasion and to testify my high appreciation of the distinguished public services of your guest, but an accumulation of public duties incident to an absence of some months from this city, will, I regret to say, prevent my attendance.

The nomination of Franklin Pierce and William R. King, for the first and second offices within the gift of the people, affords the highest evidence of the strong devotion of the Democratic party to the Union and the true principles of the Constitution. I am proud to know that this sentiment meets a hearty response not only from the Democratic party, but from thousands not heretofore acting with that party, who acknowledge a higher allegiance to their country than to party, and now come forward and avow their determination to [illegible] the violators of the Democratic party—not because they are the Candidates of a party, but because they *approve* great measures of public policy which are calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the country.

The whole history of this country shows that correct principles must sooner or later prevail; and every attempt to attain high public station by deception in this enlightened age of elevated patriotism will meet a signal rebuke at the hands of the people.

I am, very respectfully,
Your ob't. servant,
DAVID S. REID.

Dr. S. A. Andrews and others, Committee of Invitation, Goldsboro'.

Letters were also read from James Buchanan, D. S. Dickinson, Robert Strange, Sen., Linn Boyd, John C. Breckenridge, John W. Forney, T. L. Clingman, A. Rencher, Perrin Busbee, and James B. Shepard, expressing their regrets at being unable to attend the meeting.

Committee of Vigilance.

Appointed in accordance with a resolution adopted by a meeting of the Democratic party, held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 1st September, 1852

A. J. GRADY, Ch'n.

Federal Point—Joseph G. Pickett, Jas. S. Newton, Chas. Craig, Thomas Joyner.

Upper Sound—Rich'd Beasly, Dan'l S. Sanders, N. Sullivan, Thos. S. Pickett, J. M. Stevenson.

Middle Sound—O. F. Alexander, Reubin Everett, John W. Howard, John A. Sanders, C. H. McClammy.

Topsail—N. N. Nixon, John Howard, Sr., Edward St. George, Woodman Sidbury, A. Shepard.

Holly Shelter—John Shepard, J. P. Bannerman, David Williams, B. J. Rochelle, Amos Wooten.

Rocky Point—David McIntire, M. C. Collins, Thomas H. Tate, Evan Larkins, Morris Bowden.

South Washington—Lott Croom, John D. Powers, Geo. W. Croom, Robert H. Tate, D. Harrell.

Upper Black River—L. Highsmith, James Kerr, Dr. Newkirk Dr. Seavey, J. C. Devane.

Piney Woods—J. M. Alderman, M. Register, Thomas Bland, Wm. A. Lamb, John H. Murphy.

Lower Black River—James P. Moore, Owen Alderman, Joel L. Moore, Aaron Colvin, Dr. Simpson.

Caintuck—Wm. S. Pridgen, Charles Henry, Wm. C. Marshall, T. J. Corbett, John F. Pridgen.

Long Creek—Wm. S. Larkins, J. E. Bunting, George J. Moore, C. D. Henry, Lott Croom, Jr.

Wilmington—E. C. Bettencourt, W. N. Peden, John Nutt, Peter M. Walker, Thos. H. Lane.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The steamer Empire City, with Havana dates of the 29th ult., has arrived.—She brings 70 passengers.

The political excitement at Havana was increasing, and a crisis, it is said, was evidently close at hand. The Government continued its course of severity, and suspected persons were immediately arrested upon the most frivolous pretexts, and thrown into loathsome dungeons.

The new paper called "The Voice of the People," had been suppressed and its publishers subjected to close confinement. It was believed, however, that no one had yet been garoted.

All Americans are viewed with suspicion and distrust.

The cholera and small pox had somewhat abated, but the yellow fever was raging with terrible virulence.

Freights to the United States had improved.

Late and Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sep. 1, 1852.—By an arrival to-day the Picayune has received letters from the city of Mexico to the 18th ult., which give information that insurrections had occurred in various parts of the country to such an alarming extent, that it was expected an extra session of Congress would be called to adopt measures for a speedy suppression, but it was feared with little prospect of success as the plans adopted by the revolutionists were of the most formidable character.

ARREST OF THE MONK OF LA TRAPPE ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—We learn from the Madison (Wis.) Argus, of the 27th ult., that Leahey, well known as the "Monk of La Trappe," recently murdered Edward J. Manley at Pardeville, Columbia county, in that State, by shooting. He also shot at Esquire Morton twice, one shot slightly wounding. He was finally arrested, examined and committed to jail to await his trial for murder. The cause of the murder was jealousy of Manley and his (Leahey's) wife.

From the Norfolk Argus.

Hon. A. Atkinson.

We cannot refrain from publishing, though not in accordance with his feelings, the following excellent letter from A. Atkinson, Esq., of Isle of Wight, and four years since the representative in Congress from this District. We have always looked upon Mr. Atkinson as one of the safest, most consistent, and sagacious politicians in the commonwealth. It will be seen, from a perusal of his letter, that he has been examining the Congressional journals to satisfy himself as to the political career of Mr. Pierce while in the national councils, and he arises from the investigation thoroughly satisfied with his soundness and the steadfast support he has invariably given to the Constitution and the institutions of the South. Mr. Pierce's course *in every particular* meets with Mr. A.'s entire approval. Such an endorsement from such a source—from one retired from politics, and asking nothing from either of the great parties of the country—is worthy of being appreciated:

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 27, 1852.

Dear Sir—I do not think that any man in his senses, who has read anything of the political course of Gen. Franklin Pierce, can believe he is tinctured in the smallest degree with abolitionism; yet as the whig speakers and writers are using every unfair means to deceive the people of the South as regards the faithfulness of Gen. Pierce to the Constitution and their rights, it is but proper that the friends and supporters of truth should call the attention of the public to the remarks of Mr. Pierce in the Senate of the United States upon presenting a memorial asking Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. If that speech, made in 1839—more than thirteen years ago—does not satisfy every whig who will read it that Gen. Pierce was at that day even a staunch friend to the South and to the Union, then evidence is worth nothing in a political controversy.

I have taken great pains to scan the speeches and votes of the nominee of the Democratic party, and I say unhesitatingly, that I prefer him to any man who could have been presented to the American people. His votes in both houses of Congress show him to be truly a State-Rights man according to the resolutions of 1799. I have not found *a single vote that I can condemn.* Let any man read the proceedings of Congress, and he will perceive that no representative did more work, and no man did his work better than Franklin Pierce. I send you a manuscript of his remarks on presenting the memorial for abolition in the District, and you may use it as you may think best. My purpose is, that the truth shall be known. Again, I ask you to look to the speech of Mr. Pierce, in the House of Representatives, on the 28th of December, 1835, (Congressional Globe, p. 33, 2d session 24th Congress)—that, too, is a complete vindication of our candidate.

I am pretty much out of the political world, not being a progressive Democrat in "Young America," but I do feel the deepest interest for the success of the Democracy, for that will ensure the success of the Union, with all the rights of the people constitutionally preserved. If you chose to make any use of this, there will be no occasion for my name being prominently exhibited in your paper.

Very truly, yours, A. ATKINSON.

To S. T. SAWYER, Esq.

In Senate United States, 21st February, 1839, (see page 208, Congressional Globe, 3rd session 25th Congress.)

Mr. Pierce of New Hampshire, presented the memorial of George Gates and others of New Hampshire, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

He said that the memorial came to him, accompanied by a letter from a highly respectable clergyman residing in his native county. The letter says, "though we are aware that your views may not correspond with those of the petitioners, they have no doubt of your readiness to present a respectful petition coming from any portion of the citizens of New Hampshire."

It is certainly no task to present the memorial, and yet I cannot, in justice to my own convictions of duty, comply with the request without expressing my deep regret that these petitioners, many of whom I am sure are actuated by pure motives, should so far mistake their own moral responsibility and the power and duty of Congress in relation this subject.

I do earnestly hope that every honest man who has sincerely at heart the best interest of the slave and the master, may no longer be governed by a blind zeal and impulse, but be led to examine into the subject, so full of delicacy and danger in all its bearings; and that when called upon to lend their names and influence to the cause of agitation, they may remember that we live under a written Constitution which is the panoply and *protection* of the South as well as the North; that it covers the entire Union, and is equally a guarantee for the unmolested enjoyment of the domestic institutions of all its parts;—and I trust further, that they will no longer close their eyes to the fact that, so far as those in whose welfare they express so much feeling are concerned, this *foreign* interference has been and must inevitably continue to be evil and only evil.

Having on a former occasion expressed my views somewhat at length, I will not detain you further than to notice an erroneous statement which has been made, and a thousand times repeated, with regard to my own course and that of the representatives of New Hampshire in both houses of Congress.

We have been charged with having denied the right of petition; and although the charge is wholly without foundation, I have no doubt that, from its frequent repetition, it may have had an influence upon the minds of many honest and patriotic men. So far from having denied, we have *uniformly* maintained *this* right. But after declamation and argument had been exhausted on both sides of the question; after the memorials had been referred to a select committee during the 24th Congress, and an elaborate report sent forth to the American people, we thought it our duty to take such a course with petitions of this character as would enable Congress to proceed with the consideration of subjects of necessary and legitimate legislation. The whole question since that period has been one with regard to the disposition of memorials when received, and no denunciation or false representations will drive us from a course demanded alike by a regard for the people and necessary legislation of Congress, the *rights* of the *South*, and the interest of the whole country.

After the declarations which have come from high sources during the present session in both ends of the Capitol, I am encouraged to hope that the agitation of *this question* in New England, for political purposes, will cease; that there will be no more attempts to deceive and excite the people by inculcating the impression that the right

From the Washington Union.

The Passage of the Compromise Measures.

Although two years have not elapsed since the passage of the Compromise measures, we find that the Scott party in the South is endeavoring to deceive the people with regard to them. This line of conduct is called for by the exigencies of General Scott's position, and the unwillingness of the southern whigs to sustain him without an express declaration of adherence to the fugitive slave law. The southern friends of Gen. Scott speak of the compromise as a system of measures, all of which were enacted at the same time, and then, after asserting that Gen. Scott sustained that Compromise, they affirm that he is in favor of the fugitive slave law.—This is a falsification of history, and we are sorry to see that the whig candidate has lent his countenance to such a proceeding.

The fugitive slave law did not constitute a portion of Mr. Clay's "omnibus bill," as the series of acts presented by the committee of thirteen were called. The report of that committee was made on the 8th of May, 1850, and was accompanied by the following bills, and none other, (Senate journal, page 327:)

"A bill to admit California as a State into the Union. to establish territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, and making proposals to Texas for the establishment of her western and northwestern boundaries."

"A bill to suppress the slave-trade in the District of Columbia."

These were the measures which were known as the adjustment or compromise measures at the time General Scott committed himself in favor of the Compromise. All the measures embraced in the first bill mentioned above were stricken out by the Senate except that which proposed a territorial government for Utah; and the compromise measures, embracing the fugitive-slave law and the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, passed separately, as follows:

1. THE BILL PROVIDING A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR UTAH passed the Senate July 31, 1850, by a vote of thirty-two to eighteen. It passed the House of Representatives, September 7th, by a vote of ninety-seven to eighty-five.

2. THE TEXAS BOUNDARY BILL passed the Senate August 10, 1850, by a vote of thirty to twenty. It passed the House of Representatives, with the New Mexican territorial bill attached to it as an amendment, September 6th, by a vote of one hundred and eight to ninety-seven.

3. THE BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA passed the Senate August 13, 1850, by a vote of thirty-four to eighteen. It passed the House of Representatives on the 7th of September by a vote of one hundred and fifty to fifty-six.

4. THE BILL PROVIDING A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR NEW MEXICO passed the Senate August 15, 1850, by a vote of twenty-seven to ten. It passed the House, as an amendment to the Texas boundary bill, on the 6th of September, by a vote of one hundred and eight to ninety-seven.

5. THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE BILL passed the Senate August 23, 1850, by a vote of twenty-seven to twelve. It passed the House of Representatives on the 12th of September, by a vote of one hundred and nine to six.

6. THE BILL TO SUPPRESS THE SLAVE-TRADE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA passed the Senate September 16, 1850, by a vote of thirty-three to nineteen. It passed the House of Representatives on the 27th of September, by a vote of one hundred and twenty-four to fifty nine.

The policy of Gen. Taylor's administration urged the separate admission of California as a State, without taking any action with regard to the other subjects of difficulty mentioned. In the last days of that administration a serious danger arose between Texas and the authorities of the United States in New Mexico, relative to the extent of the territory and jurisdiction of Texas. That difficulty wore a most frowning aspect when Mr. Fillmore came into power, and he inprudently adopted Gen. Taylor's policy with regard to it. But he soon saw the danger which menaced his administration, and used all his influence to settle the Texas boundary before a collision should take place in New Mexico. Had it been possible for the whig party to have admitted California and settled the Texas boundary question without passing the other measures involving slavery, it would doubtless have pursued that policy, which would have been the Taylor policy, only modified by the difficulty with Texas. There were indications that such was the desire of the administration; and, to defeat that policy, the New Mexican territorial bill was affixed as an amendment to the Texas boundary bill, thereby forcing the northern friends of Mr. Fillmore to aid in excluding the Wilmot proviso from the territorial bill and aid in its passage. in order to relieve him from the blunder he had committed with regard to Texas. The Wilmot proviso being thus disposed of, there was no difficulty the next day in passing the Utah bill, which was similar to the New Mexican bill.

After the protracted struggle which terminated on the sixth of September, 1850, the majority in the House of Representatives determined to regard each of the measures relating to slavery as constituting a part of a system of settlement. and to enact them. Mr. Fillmore hesitated when the fugitive slave law was presented for his signature. and he submitted it to the Attorney General for an opinion as to its constitutionality. Mr. Crittenden considered it in conformity with the constitution, and the President attached his signature to it. Since then it has been regarded by all, except the abolitionists of the north and Mr. Seward's higher-law followers, as a part of the Compromise, and a portion, as it were, of a treaty of peace and amity between the different sections of the Confederacy. But the men who nominated General Scott for the Presidency refused to consider it in that light. They made open war upon it; and in their State Conventions they affirmed that it was no more sacred than any other isolated act of ordinary legislation, and could be modified or repealed without a breach of good faith. All the State Conventions which brought forward Gen. Scott took that ground, and they used the name of Gen. Scott to sustain them in their warfare with the administration, which was waged because the administration regarded the fugitive slave law as a part of the compromise—a part of the settlement of our difficulties. Mr. Seward and his followers did not pretend that they had any other cause of quarrel with Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster than that furnished by the course they pursued with regard to the fugitive slave law; and never in military or civil contests do men select as their leader one who is a foe to their cause. If Gen. Scott was not an enemy of the fugitive slave law, and to that extent an enemy to the compromise measures, he must have deceived the abolition whigs, and obtained a nomination from them by false pretences. If he sustains all the measures of the Compromise, then he has been induced, by selfish motives of personal aggrandizement, to league with the enemies of his principles to break down an administration which conscience approved.

Hon. A. W. Venable, of North Carolina.

This distinguished member of Congress addressed a large meeting at Richmond, Virginia, on Thursday. The Richmond Enquirer states that the audience was crowded, that Mr. Venable was listened to with breathless and unabated attention for nearly two hours, and that his eloquent remarks made a deep impression on his hearers, which will not fail to be lasting.

The democratic members of Congress are returning to their constituents full of zeal and hope. At every stopping-place they are invited to address meetings of the democracy, united and enthusiastic. The whig members, on the other hand, are speeding home, disheartened and despondent, alive to the divisions in their party, and contemplating an unavoidable defeat. They do not stop on their journey to commune with their friends; but they pass on silently and gloomily, brooding over the evil practices by which the whig party has forfeited the public respect. They see, when it is too late, that deception will at last be detected, and that an honest policy can alone triumph in an intelligent and virtuous nation.—*Washington Union.*

The remarkable bill drawn up in '44, for enactment, by Gen. Scott, as is well known, proposed to exclude from the right of suffrage all persons who happen to be born out of the limits of the United States, except such as were "*able bodied males*, of at least seventeen years of age," who shall faithfully serve at least two years in time of war in the army of the United States.

This was the extent of Gen. Scott's liberality to foreigners in 1844—and his idea of the proper qualification of an American freeman.—*Democrat.*

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—A great procession took place here last night in honor of the anniversary of he death of Gen. Lopez and the Cuban victims.

Democracy of California.

The Democracy of the Golden State appear to be fully aroused, and we have every confidence that her maiden vote will be given to Pierce and King. Meetings are being held throughout the State, and the Democracy are making every effort for victory. The California papers give an account of a large meeting at San Francisco, where spirited speeches were delivered; among others, we find a sketch of the brief but eloquent remarks of Ex-Governor Smith, late of Virginia:

Ex-Governor Smith was observed on the platform, and was called upon to speak. After a few prefatory remarks, he said: We have met here, this evening, as a portion of the great Democratic Convention which recently closed its labors in the city of Baltimore. In this commingling of love and gratitude, I cheerfully and cordially participate. I am happy to announce to this assemblage—and I do it not only as a member of the Democratic party, but because from the bottom of my heart I do really believe—there is no selection that could be made that is better calculated to promote the happiness of the land and advance the great cause of human liberty, than that of Gen. Pierce. (Cheers.) I have not the honor or the pleasure of an intimate personal acquaintance with Genral Pierce, but I know him. I had the honor of occupying a position in one branch of Congress when he held one in the other. I formed with him an acquaintance, not intimate, but sufficiently so to make me respect him, and to enable me to bear testimony in his favor on this occasion. It has been my fortune to be acquainted with many of the statesmen of New Hampshire—with Levi Woodbury, with Governor Hubbard, and others—and I am happy to say that General Pierce will do full justice to the selection that has been made.—Franklin Pierce is a man of consumate ability.—Take that for granted, no matter what you may hear to the contrary. He is pure in his private character. You may take that too, as granted, and lay it up in your heart as a treasure to be protected.

But this is not all. Franklin Pierce is a man who has known no variation. His democracy has never been questioned, never has changed, and he will wear it without blot or blemish. This gentleman, presented to you by the Democracy, was brought before the convention by the delegates from that State, whence I am happy to say, I came. (Hurrah for old Virginny!—laughter.) It was Virginia that brought him forward. (More applause.) It was that dear old State in which I first drew the breath of life, where I passed the prime of my days, where I have clustered every association and every feeling that is dear to me; it was Virginia that brought him forward. I pray you to excuse me while I call attention to the fact that on the 35th ballot, the Virginia delegates came forward voluntarily, of their own accord, and without pre-concert, without arrangement, without expectation on the part of any one, and cast fifteen votes for Franklin Pierce.—(Cheers.) Fellow-citizens, the next vote gave Franklin Pierce but twenty-nine, and successive ballots took place until the States came in, and on the 49th ballot, he was proclaimed to the democracy of the country as their choice for President of the United States. (Loud applause.) Allow me to ask you this, what is he recommended to you for? His antecedents are spotless. He is a sound democrat—is of illustrious ancestry—in a word, he has antecedents which will carry him successfully and triumphantly into the Presidency of this Union as the endorsement of the great democratic family through their National Convention. Let me give you this assurance, on which you may rely—that if you elect him President of the United States, you will have a sound, solid, straight forward, upright and thoroughly democratic President. (Loud and long applause.) With him as President of the United States, you will have an upright man, and a straight forward foreign American policy. (Applause) We shall be able to sit down at home under our own vine and fig tree, and have none to make us afraid. (Cheers.) We shall carry our stars and stripes, (in peace I would trust for ever, but in tones of thunder if necessary,) spreading American liberty and human rights to the utmost bounds of the earth. (Great applause.) I say, therefore, come up to the duty before you, and do your duty. (More applause.)—Come up to this duty for your country and for yourselves, and manfully determine that the humbug of our political adversaries shall prevail no longer.

Having said thus much in reference to Gen. Pierce, let me call your attention to William R. King, our nominee for Vice President. He is from the sunny South. I know him well, love him dearly, and am proud to be called one of his friends. To be sure, he has never brought a woman to his bosom, (laughter,) but he is, nevertheless, kind and attractive in his disposition, and is in every respect qualified for the position to which we are about to call him.—Let me tell you that he likewise is one who would worthily fill the office of President, should it be the unhappy fortune of General Pierce to be gathered to his fathers. But there need be no such apprehension entertained; Democratic Presidents never die. (Great outbreaks of applause.) Fellow citizens, this has been the unhappy fortune of our opponents, (and God knows I don't rejoice at it,) on two occasions, and it seems to be the will of Heaven to turn that which is accomplished unfairly into dust and ashes. But I did not come here to discuss theories. I came here in the fullness of my heart, to stretch out my hand to cry aloud and spare not. I came here to unite my gratitude with yours, in having a candidate before us, in support of whom every Democrat can go to the polls and record his suffrages without a particle of fear of compunction.

Most Melancholy and Shocking Accident.

Dr. Murdoch McNair, of Tippah, came to his death, some weeks since, in a most singular and shocking manner. It appears, from the particulars which have been kindly forwarded us by a friend, that the Doctor went out a hunting about 10 o'clock in the morning of the day of his death, and when he was returning home in the afternoon, he discovered something in a sink hole, which are common in the section of country where he resided. He immediately dismounted from his horse, and placed his gun against a log which was laying near by, as it is conjectured from the marks which were subsequently discovered about the place. It was also apparent that he again re-mounted, and riding up to the log on which his gun was laying, he evidently stooped down and took hold of it by the muzzle, and endeavoring to rest the breech upon the log in order to get better hold, it slipped off, broke one of the hammers, and the other went off and lodged the contents of the barrel in his right breast, setting his coat on fire, and his horse wheeling suddenly round, he of course fell to the ground. The unfortunate man, struggling, as it were, in the very jaws of death, succeeded in pulling off his coat and vest, and laying them down, they were consumed by fire. He also had strength and presence of mind enough to unbutton his shirt and tear it open in front, and then sinking to the earth, shortly afterwards expired. Afterwards—what is a most singular and remarkable occurrence—*his own dogs returned and eat a hole in his breast!* and when his remains were found, they presented a mutilated and most awful appearance. Dr. McNair was a native of North Carolina, and has many relatives and friends residing in this section of Mississippi. He was a most excellent physician, and was highly esteemed in the community in which he lived, as an honest man and a most estimable member of society. The distressing and painful manner of his death has thrown a gloom and sorrow over his family and friends, which time will never dispel.—*Paulding, Miss., Clarion, 21st ult.*

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Samuel D. Hubbard, of Connecticut, to be Postmaster General of the United States, in the place of N. K. Hall, resigned.

Nathan K. Hall, of New York, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, in the place of Alfred Conkling, resigned.

SUPERVISING INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOATS.

Robert L. Stevens, of New York.
Samuel Hall, of Boston, Massachusetts.
Hiram Barton, of Buffalo, New York.
Davis Embree, of St. Louis, Missouri.
Benjamin Crawford, of Pittsburg, Penn.
John Shallcross, of Louisville, Kentucky.
Peyton H. Skipwith, of New Orleans, La.
John Murray, of Baltimore, Maryland.
George W. Dole, of Chicago, Illinois.

ANOTHER DODGE.—Horace Greely now excuses the whigs for voting against the amendment to the constitution of New Hampshire, which abolished the religious test, on the ground that another section of the constitution contained an unjust and illiberal apportionment for senators and representatives. So they voted against the whole. This is the last dodge.

Many preach, and but few practice what they preach, for they never apply their sermons to themselves.

☞ The following lines have been sent to us with a request that they appear in the Journal:

Air—"Lucy Neal."

Oh, cooney, cooney Scott,
Come listen to my song.
You've played the "fuss and feathers" game
A little bit too long.
CHORUS—Alas, poor cooney Scott,
'Tis too late in the day;
You never can be President
We hear the people say.

You think with Seward for your friend,
You nothing have to fear;
But the North will fire into your front,
And the South into your rear.

With hat and feather, boots and spurs,
You cut a mighty swell,
And when with indignation fired,
Strange stories you can tell.

The right of suffrage you'll put off
Twenty years or such a matter,
Or let the poor not vote at all,
Inclining to the latter.

Oh, cooney, cooney Scott,
Your diet's sadly changed,
From roast beef down to hasty soup—
Your stomach is deranged.

Your platform and your principles,
Are like your higher law;
The constitution is declares
Is but a thing of straw.

To powder, "fuss and feathers,"
The God-like Dan must stoop,
Great intellect and statesmanship
Are laid aside for soup.

The Compromise and Webster,
Upon the shelf you've laid,
And Millard Fillmore kicked the beam,
When in the balance weighed.

Greely upon the platform spits
With wrath and indignation;
Yet says unto the Southern Whigs,
Stand by our nomination.

For forty years this government,
Has paid you lots of money,
And now you would be President!
The thing looks rather funny.

Then clear the track old boots and spurs,
You're making too much fuss;
That *Herald* letter caves you in,
Though signed "Americus."

Come flap your wings and crow aloud,
Old cock-a-doodle-doo!
Then beat the drum and muster up,
Your abolition crew.

And when they make you President,
You'll eat soup with a spoon,
From a "hasty plate" which you can get,
Of the man that's in the moon.

The Empire boys are moving now,
We cannot stop to talk;
Until we're sure that PIERCE and KING,
Will in the White House walk.

This same old coon that looks so fat,
How often have we slain,
And when we think him dead and gone,
Then up he pops again!

Then fire away my Empire boys,
Let's give him one pull more;
Remember how we laid him out,
In eighteen forty-four.

Come Democrats and shout with us,
And make the welkin ring,
For the Union and the Compromise—
Hurrah for PIERCE AND KING.
Alas, poor cooney, &c.

Later advices from Havana, published amongst our telegraphic intelligence this morning, mention the suppression of the Revolutionary Journal lately issued at Havana, and the arrest of the publishers. We, however, have seen it stated that Don Jose Luna was the editor, and that he had his printing office in the rear of a small segar store, within fifty yards of the palace of the Captain General. The brothers of Sr. Luna were arrested for having munitions of war in their houses, when Don Jose thought that it was time for him to fly to the United States. Accordingly he took his small press to pieces and packed it with his type, and a portion of his edition already worked off, into a coffin, which was buried in a cemetery outside the walls of the city. He then took passage in the *Cresent City*, and arrived safely at New York.—*Charleston Courier.*

Further from Havana—No Passengers Allowed to Land—American Papers Prohibited.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.

Passengers by the Crescent City, at this port from Havana, report that when the steamship reached that port, a guard was immediately sent on board by the Governor General, and all passengers were prohibited from landing.

The Government has strictly forbidden the further circulation of American newspapers on the Island.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE REINDEER DISASTER.—SAUGERTIES, Sept. 6th.—Up to 5 o'clock this morning the total number of deaths by the explosion of the Reindeer was 32, and two or three others are very low and expected to die. Among those saved are John Taylor, of Philadelphia; Wm. H. Lawson and wife, of the same place; Mr. Hamilton Parelim and three ladies, of Charleston, S. C., and Mr. Patrick and wife, of New York. Mr. Wood Baker, of New Jersey, belonging to the Coast Survey, made his will yesterday. He is fatally injured. Hugh Riley, of Richmond, Va., since dead, made his will yesteray, leaving his estate to his relatives in Richmond. The Coroner commenced holding an inquest yesterday and is proceeding to-day. The accident was caused by a defect in the boiler. The boat was owned by Jas. Bishop & Co.

During the month just closed, 397 ships arrived at New York, bringing 36.563 passengers. The total tonnage of these ships was 173.304.

RETURN OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The United States steam frigate Mississtppi, Capt. Wm. J. McCluney, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Perry, returned to New York on Wednesday, after a short and active service of thirty-two days. During her absence the Mississippi has visited Eastport, St. John, (N. B.,) Halifax, the Magdalen Island, and other ports of the shores of British America and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Commodore Perry was despatched to these coasts by the President to investigate the circumstances attending the recent seizure of some fishing vessels belong to the United States by British cruisers. He held conferences on this subject with Sir George F. Seymour, the English Admiral, with the Governor New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and other public officers. Doubtless the explanations given at these interviews were of a satisfactory nature. The reception given to the Commodore, and the officers of the ship, at the ports they visited was of the most cordial and friendly character. During her cruise the Mississippi saw nearly 500 sails of fishing vessels, and boarded a number. The officers and crew of the Mississippi are all well.

THE FLOODS AND THE CROPS.—We are informed that the effects of the freshet in the Savannah river have no yet been felt to any great extent by the Rice planters. There is great activity, however, upon the plantations is preparing for it On many of the places they are working extra time—harvesting during the day, and stacking during the night. There is also a general hope prevailing, that the water will not rise as high, here, in proportion, as in the up-country. It has now been several years since there has been such a flood in the river. The water in the swamps and lakes is very low; so that there is great room for the torrent to exhaust itself before reaching the point where serious damage may be done.

The injury to the Corn crops, above, however, must have been very great. In the fields below Augusta we understand, the water stood from one to five feet deep. In some localities the ears of corn were completely submerged from one to three days. Of course the destruction was complete. The damage sustained from the loss of hogs, and sheep, was likewise very great. One gentleman we have heard of below Augusta, estimates his loss in corn at 20,000, another at 10,000, a third at 12,000 bushels. Fortunately, the crops upon the uplands are unusually fine, so that the country at large will not suffer as seriously as is generally anticipated. We are not convinced yet that the destruction is sufficiently great to occasion an advance in prices.—*Sav. Cour., 3d.*

From the West Indies.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—By the arrival of the propeller Levantine, at Halifax, from Bermuda, we have dates to the 26th August. The yellow fever was raging among the French troops at Martinique. At Barbadoes, Philep Devans, master of the American schooner Sally Evans, had been arraigned on an indictment for killing a negro. but his trial had been postponed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Messrs. Collyer and others, owners, and the officers of the Henry Clay, have been admitted to bail, in the sum of $10,000 each.

The Hare and the Tortoise.

Old Esop tells among his many other stories, one about a race between the Hare and the Tortoise. It doubtless seemed at that period of the world, as it would now, presumptuous in the tortoise to challenge the hare, since the latter was known to be nimble of foot. But every body knows how the thing came out—the hare made a swift start—took a nap after he got ahead of his antagonist—was outstripped during his sleep, and arrived too late at the goal.

We may possibly find a commentary on these proceedings in the result of the impending elections.—From the moment Gen. Scott's name was mentioned as the Whig nominee, the Democrats grounded their arms and went to sleep. Every body said it is impossible to elect a man whose file-leader is the rankest Abolitionist at the North, Seward—whose chief organ is the New York Tribune, saturated with all the foul isms of the day, and sustained by Thurlow Weed as a lieutenant, with William Lloyd Garrison and Fred. Douglas the nigger, bringing up the rear. But effort and resolution will often accomplish what intelligence, virtue, patriotism and confidence in truth fail to achieve.

The great majority of the Whig party, finding that they were obliged to coalesce in the nomination of Gen. Scott, after it had once been made, began to put forth the most heroic and tremendous exertions, well knowing that nothing short of Herculean efforts could give a sight of a chance Consequently we heard without surprise the announcement, that a collossal national mass meeting was to be held at Niagara, the scene of one of Gen. Scott's victories, and from every part of the country, the radical and fanatical Whig papers sounded forth the clarion blast, associating in the popular mind the achievements of the American army during the war with England, with the name of Gen. Scott, and associating *his* name with that everlasting cataract of waters which has excited the surprise and the veneration of mankind. Although this great meeting was a failure, and every attempt made in every part of the country to lash up the judical excitement of the Whigs has been ineffectual, still millions of money are deposited in banks ready to be offered as a reward for every lie that can be told—for every invention the fancy can produce—for every detraction that malice can invent, to manufacture materials for belief, and to stir and inflame the passions of the multitude.

And yet the Democratic party of the United States, have, from the moment Gen. Scott's name was announced, been perfectly convinced that he never could be President, that they have sat down to a doze under the hedge, while the tortoise is digging faithfully on his track, and by fair means or foul it is *possible* that this vile reptile may still win the goal: Democrats, if you love the Constitution that Washington uttered his solemn oath over—if you admire the heroic and noble conduct of Cass, Houston, Dickinson and all the other great lights of the party in the Congress of 1850—if you love the institutions of the land in which you live—if you care anything for the faith of our fathers that was plighted over the grave of despotism, when they planted the everlasting amaranth of Democratic liberty, start from your lethargy—tell the people of this country the honest truth, and then let them go and meet the issue.—*Herald of the Union.*

The Earthquake at Santiago de Cuba—Later from Havana

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—The damage by the earthquake at Santiago is estimated at one and a half millions of dollars. Sixteen lives were lost. People sought refuge on vessels in the harbor.

The barque Millandru has arrived from Havana. It is said that about four hundred offenders have been arrested altogether, many of whom were to be garotted. The yellow fever still prevails. Business dull. The new crops of sugar nearly gathered.

Worms! Worms!

Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is still a vexed one among medical authorities. Of one fact, however, all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. At this season of the year the attacks of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous. We take great pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of D. M'Lane. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried. For sale by

WM. H. LIPPITT'S, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.
Also, by Druggists and Dealers generally.

DIED,

In this town, on the 6th inst., LOUISA CATHARINE, eldest daughter of James G. and Mary Anna Burr, aged 9 years and 7 months.

In this town, on the 2d inst., Mrs. SUSAN E. KOONCE, wife of E. F. B. Koonce, aged 27 years, 7 months, 11 days.

In Horry District, S. C., on the 31st of July, DEXTER B. BELL, formerly of Onslow co., N. C.

In Conwayboro', S. C., on the 4th instant, Mrs. ANN R. BRUTON, consort of Mr. John D. Bruton, aged 23 years, 5 months and 14 days, after a long and protracted illness, which she bore with great fortitude, and died in the full hope of the Christian's reward. She leaves a disconsolate husband and three children, with a large circle of friends, to mourn her death.—*Com.*

At Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C., on the 3d inst., SARAH MAULTSBY, daughter of W. L. and Sarah F. Jones, aged 2 years, 1 month and 5 days.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 6—Schr. Adele, Mandeuil, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Edwards, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdze.

7—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, fm Charleston, with 56 passengers.

7—Br. Barque Soutk Esk, Sottley, from Newport, to J. & D McRae & Co.: with iron for W. & M. R. R.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Furman, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Dacotah, Mankin, from New York, to Freeman & Houston; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J Lutterloh.

8—Steamer Chatham, Russell, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with boat Mike Brown in tow.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, from Charleston, with 49 passengers.

8.—Three masted Brig Carbon, Keen, from Boston, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh; with boat Odd Fellow in tow.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Turner, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

9—Schr. Julia, VanGilder, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

9—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 45 passengers.

CLEARED.

Sept. 4—Barque Clarissa, Harding, for Barcelona and Marseilles, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with timber and lumber.

Brig Gen. L. Abbott, Keenan, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

6—Schr. Noble, Frambes, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

Brig H. Curtis, Curtis, for Boston, by Potter & Kidder; with 92,000 feet lumber, 70 bbls. rosin, 25 do. spirits turpentine.

Brig Helen F. Ryder, Paine, for Curacoa, by Potter & Kidder; with 140,000 feet lumber, 25,000 shingles, 25 bbls. rosin, 5 bbls. pitch, 2 spars.

7—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 48 passengers.

7—Schr. Mary Isabella, Martin, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with cotton, lumber, &c.

Schr. Susan Ann Howard, Williams, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown.

8—Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Jones, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. S. R. Potter, Potter, for Boston, by R. G. Rankin; with lumber and naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 110 passengers.

8.—Schr. James G. King, Wainright, for Bostog, by Chadbourn & Hooper.

Brig Buena Vista, Wines, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 31 bales cotton, 42 do. sheeting, 14 do. yarn, 697 bbls. rosin, 542 do. spirits turpentine.

9—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, for Charleston, with 54 passengers.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE fourth scholastic year of this Institute will commence on the 1st day of October next.

The services of the Rev. WM. H. CHRISTIAN have again been secured at an increased salary, having during the past year given the very best evidence of his entire qualifications and gentlemanly deportment. Should an Assistant be required, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female Department.

Terms of Tuition, per session of five months.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography..... $7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy..12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek..... 15 00
Second class of same, with Lectures on the most important subjects..... 18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required, at the usual prices.

Board may be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, at $7 per month.

It is desirable that as many of the pupils as conveniently can, who intend entering the School, should be present at its commencement.

NICHOLAS N. NIXON,
President Board of Trustees.

Topsail, Sept. 8, 1852 4-3w-1tf

Wholesale Prices Current.

AXES, pr doz	10 00	a	13 00
BACON, per pound.			
Hams, ...	$ 13½	a	$ 14
Middlings, ...	12½	a	13
Shoulders	00	a	12
Hog round, ...	00	a	13
Western, ...	9½	a	11½
BEANS, per bush.			
White, ...	nom	a	0 00
BEESWAX,			
Per pound, ...	00	a	23
BUTTER,			
Per pound, ...	20	a	21
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess, ..	00 00	a	20 00
Do. Prime, ..	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE.			
Per 100 lbs..	4 50	a	5 00
COTTON,			
Per lb.....	0	a	10
CORN			
Per bushel, ..	00	a	50
Meal, bush..	70	a	80
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio, ...	10	a	11
St. Domingo, .	9	a	9½
Laguyra, ...	10½	a	11
Cuba, ...	00	a	00
Java, ...	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb			
Tallow, ...	14	a	16
Sperm, ...	45	a	50
Adamantine, ..	22½	a	37½
EGGS, per doz.,	16	a	20
EMPTY BBLS., each.			
Spts. Turp.	1 35	a	1 50
FEATHERS,			
Per pound, ...	00	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern ...	5 00	a	7 50
Baltimore, ..	4 87½	a	5 25
Fayetteville,	5 00	a	6 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River, ..	00	a	00
Eastern....	0 00	a	0 00
HOLLOW-WARE,			
Per lb.....	3	a	
IRON, per lb.			
English, ass'd.		a	2½
Amer., best ref.		a	3½
Swede		a	5
American sheer		a	5
Best Swede....		a	6
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	13½	a	14
Western, ...	12½	a	13½
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	0 00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	12 00
Wide do. ..	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling, ...		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum, ..	32	a	34
Gin, ...	30	a	32
Whiskey, rec.	26	a	27
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	55
Peach do. none		a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba, ...	20	a	25
New Orleans.	00	a	00
MILL SAWS.			
Heavy cast steel, 6ft., best qual'y		a	5 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel, ..	0 00	a	0 00
NAILS, per lb.			
Cut.....	3½	a	4
Wrought....	8	a	10
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip,	2 80	a	2 85
Virgin Dip,	2 80	a	2 85
Hard, ...	1 40	a	1 45
Tar, ...	0 00	a	1 90
Pitch, ...	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3,	0 95	a	1 00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon, ...	38	a	38½
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm, ...	1 10	a	1 50
Linseed, ...	75	a	85
Neats Foot, ..	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground, nom	00	a	0 00
Black Eye, ...	00	a	00
Cow, ...	00	a	0 00
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess, ...	21 00	a	22 00
Prime, ...	19 00	a	00 00
POTATOES.			
Irish, bush..	0 00	a	00
Sweet, bush..	00	a	00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	14	a	20
Do. dead,	00	a	00
Turkeys, live,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. dead	lb 00	a	0 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, nom.	4 50	a	5 00
Rough, bush..	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum.....	00	a	00
Liv'l sack....	00	a	1 00
SOAP, per lb....	4	a	6½
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common, ..	2 50	a	2 75
Contract, ..	4 50	a	5 00
STEEL, per lb.			
German	12½	a	
Best Cast.....	18	a	20
Blister.....	6	a	
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	00 00
Ash Head'g.	9 00	a	10 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00	a	00 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans, ..	5½	a	6½
Porto Rico, ...	7	a	8
St. Croix, ...	0	a	8
Loaf, ...	9½	a	10½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping...	00 00	a	00 00
Mill, prime .	6 00	a	8 75
Do ord'y.	4 75	a	5 50
Do. inf'r,	0 00	a	0 00
TALLOW,			
Per pound, ...	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira, ...	70	a	5 00
Port, ...	90	a	4 00
Malaga, ...	45	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore.....	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent
New York.....	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston.....	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine, ... do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross.....	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale, ...	0 75	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot, ...		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask, ...	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel, ...		a	6
Lumber, per M.....	5 00	a	7 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, ...	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, ... do.	00	a	55
Ground Peas, per

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, NC.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MERRDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,

SAMUEL J. PERSON.

of New Hanover County.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

ONE VOTE.—Two Senatorial districts in this State went by one vote at the late election. A Whig was elected in Beaufort and Hyde by one vote, and a Democrat in Camden and Currituck, in the same way. The Democrats have the Legislature on joint ballot by two majority. The change of one vote would make it a tie—the change of two votes would give it to the Whigs. The importance of every vote will thus be seen, and the necessity of exertion on the part of all good Democrats, lest by their neglect most important political advantages should be lost.

Arrivals from Europe.

On the 31st ult., the steamer America arrived at Halifax from Liverpool, and on the 1st. inst. the steamer Washington at New York, from Southampton and Bremen. The dates by the Washington are to the 18th ult., those by the America to the 21st ult. The overland India mail reached London on the 15th ult., with Hong Kong dates of June 23d and Calcutta of July 3d. It was thought that the whole of Burmah would be annexed to the British East Indies. The Burmese Empire is considerably larger than Great Britain and Ireland.

The steamer Magdalena has arrived at Southampton from the West Indies, with a million dollars in gold on board.

News from Australia up to the middle of May, states that the yield of gold was immense,—far exceeding California. The total amount of gold received in England from Australia, during the last twelve months, will reach twenty millions of dollars. The steamer Great Britain sailed from Liverpool on the 21st Aug., for Australia, with a cargo valued at nearly a million of pounds, and a vast number of passengers.

A new steamer was building at Dumbarton for the Cunard company, of 3,000 tons, and 50 feet longer than the Great Britain. She was calculated to cost half a million of dollars.

The English ministerial journals announce with perfect confidence, the termination of the fishery dispute, on terms of perfect reciprocity, so far as fishing is concerned; the Americans having the right to fish in British waters, and the British in American waters, within three miles of the shore,—the distance to be measured to the nearest shore, without distinction between bay or open sea. The Irish potato crop was improving The Coroner's jury on the bodies of those shot in the election riot at Six Mile Bridge, in Ireland, had returned a verdict of wilful murder against John C. Delmadge, a Justice of the Peace, and eight soldiers of the 31st Regiment.

G. P. R. James, the novelist, has been appointed British Consul at Norfolk, Va.

The news from France is not important. The President was sick, and the marriage with the Princess Wasa, had been broken off.

☞The Steamship Ohio has arrived at New York, with two millions and a half in gold, from California.

☞The Coinage at the Philadelphia Mint during the month of August amounted to $4,246,885, of which $4,285,378 was in gold.

☞At the Primary Democratic Elections held in New York on Friday, Aug. 28th, the Hunker portion of the Democrats were generally successful.

Severe Storm—Loss of Life.

We learn from the Mobile papers that that city and coast was visited with a severe storm on the 26th ult. The waters had covered the whole of the lower part of the city as far as Dauphin-street, and very heavy losses were sustained by the merchants on Front, Commerce, Water and other streets, in that section.

The *Tribune* of Sunday says:

We have made a proximate estimate of the loss by the flood, and, allowing $100,000 for the loss of the wharves, a half million will be more than sufficient to cover the whole damage. This is sertainly a vast amount, but sometimes within a week as much has been lost on cotton.

The *Advertiser* of Sunday contains the following:

We learn by the captain of a fishing smack, who came up to the city last evening, that five smacks, with their crews, were lost between Dog River and Dauphin Island, during the late gale. The number of lives lost with them is suppossed to be from fifteen to twenty. Oregon on her last trip from New-Orleans hitherto, left a family of six persons (on Tuesday night) on the wharf at Pascagoula. They were passengers from New-Orleans to that place. Before they had time to leave the wharf it was swept away and all of them were drowned. We shall probably learn, to-day, the name of this unfortunate family.

☞The late freshet at the South appears to have been pretty general. We learn from the Gheraw Gazette of the 31st ult., that the crops on the low lands of the Pee Dee river had been seriously damaged in consequence of the overflow.

The Georgetown, S. C., *Winyah Observer* of the 1st inst., speaking of the freshet, says:—

"This mighty rush of water must soon be upon our planters on the Santee.

"The news reached this place by the steamer from Charleston on Monday, and we understand that the planters high up on the Santee commenced at once to harvest their crops with the view of saving as much as possible before the water came down upon them. The rice crop on that river is all of it nearly ready for the hook, and the damage will be most grievous to such planters as reside within range of this lamentable freshet. There is also quite a rise in Pee Dee, but the extent of it, we do not know."

The Charleston Evening News learns from a reliable source that the rise in the river at Cheraw was only fifteen feet, and it passed rapidly off. Consequently there is no danger to our Pee Dee friends.

Wayne Agricultural Society.

The Agricultural Society of Wayne County, pursuant to adjournment, met in the Court-house, on Saturday, the 28th August, Maj. George W. Collier President, in the chair, and Mr. Wm. Robinson, Secretary:

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That the Agricultural Society of Wayne County approve of the proposed Convention, to be held in the city of Raleigh, in October next, for the purpose of organizing a State Agricultural Society, and that we recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of other Agricultural Societies, and the public generally, and that the President and Vice Presidents appoint a suitable number of delegates from this Society, to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That the Society do hereby adopt the New Era, an Agricultural paper published in the town of Goldsboro', as the organ of this Society.

A damsel in Ayrshire, having two lovers, and not knowing which to prefer, settled the matter by marrying one and immediately eloping with the other.

Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 24th, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—We have been appointed a committee on behalf of the citizens of this county, to tender you a public dinner at Wilmington, on Saturday, the 4th day of September next.

Your fellow-citizens of New Hanover, (a portion of your old Congressional district,) are anxious to pay a proper mark of respect to the distinguished nominee of the National Democratic Party for the second office in the world; but they are much more desirous of making some public manifestation of their personal regard for, and high appreciation of, the great services rendered to the country by their former representative in Congress.

We have learned, sir, that you have consented to be present at a Democratic Mass Meeting at Goldsboro', on the 2nd and 3rd of September, and we trust that you will find it convenient and agreeable to extend your visit to Wilmington, and thus gratify the wishes of many of your old friends and acquaintances, and of the citizens of this entire section of the State.

We have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
your ob't serv'ts,
ROB'T STRANGE, Jr.,
H. L. HOLMES,
W. C. BETTENCOURT,
JAMES FULTON,
GASTON MEARES,
DANIEL DICKSON.

Hon. WILLIAM R. KING, U. S. Senate.

SENATE CHAMBER, Sept. 1st. 1852.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation in behalf of my fellow citizens of New Hanover, to partake of a public dinner at Wilmington, on the 4th of this month.

I should be truly gratified to meet at the festive board, those friends in my old Congressional District, from whose fathers I received in the commencement of my political career, such a zealous and unwavering support.

To the citizens of the Wilmington District, I can truly say, I am principally indebted for whatever of reputation I may have acquired in the public service: for when I was but a mere boy in years, they generously confided to me the important trust of representing them in the Congress of the United States, and thus led the way to my subsequent employment in other situations.

The evidence now afforded that I still retain their confidence and personal regard, after being separated from them for so many years, will be treasured by me in grateful remembrance so long as life shall last; and it is with deep regret that I find myself compelled by the infirm state of my health, to decline their flattering invitation. I am completely worn down by the confinement to which I have been subjected for so many months, and I find it necessary for the present, to avoid all exposure or excitement, at least for some weeks, and I shall therefore visit some watering place on the coast, where rest and sea-bathing will, I trust, soon restore me.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to make known to my fellow citizens of New Hanover, the reasons which will at this time prevent me from accepting their hospitalities.

For the complimentary terms in which you have been pleased to express the wishes of those for whom you act, I beg you to accept my sincere thanks.

With the highest respect, I am gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. KING.

Robert Strange, Jr., H. L. Holmes, W. C. Bettencourt, James Fulton, Gaston Meares, Daniel Dickson, Committee.

From the Washington Union.

Mr. Graham's Letter.

We publish below a letter, written by the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency to the editor of the Wilmington Commercial, in which he expresses his dissatisfaction with the Webster movement, and speaks in behalf of General Scott. Mr. Graham's acceptance of a nomination on a ticket formed by the enemies of the administration of which he was a member has not been considered very creditable to him; but the character of his letter to the Wilmington Commercial can hardly fail to call forth severe censure. The nomination of General Scott has produced widespread dissatisfaction in the Whig ranks, and has given rise to a desire, in many quarters, to form a new ticket. The Wilmington Commercial has put the names of Webster and Graham at the head of its columns, and the letter of the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency was written to express his dissatisfaction with the proceeding. That he had a right to do, and delicacy did not forbid it. Had he done no more than that, no one would have criticised his conduct. But he has taken advantage of the opportunity to commend Gen. Scott to the people of North Carolina, by stating that he was in favor of the compromise measures when they were passed. That assertion has been made by other persons, who have reported private conversations with General Scott, and it has been met and exposed by the fact that General Scott's declarations in favor of the compromise did not include the measure to which his abolition friends and allies were opposed. The Pennsylvania State Convention which nominated General Scott acquiesced in the compromise, but refused to acquiesce in the fugitive slave law, and excluded it from the list of compromise measures. Up to a very recent date, if not to the present hour, many of Gen. Scott's friends insist upon the distinction made in the Pennsylvania Whig Convention. Mr. Graham knew these facts. He well knew also that the execution of the fugitive slave law was the cause of the ostracism of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore.—He knew that Gen. Scott's name had been used by the whig abolitionists, to make war on the fugitive slave law, and to break down the administration.—He knew that the fugitive slave law was the measure of the compromise series in which the South was interested—the only one with regard to which his position has given dissatisfaction to the southern whigs, and caused the desire to run a Webster ticket. He knew that in the very crisis of the formation of northern whig opinion as to the maintenance of the compromise measures, including the fugitive law, Gen. Scott, at the bidding of his abolition supporters, stood obstinately *silent*, while both of his rivals for the nomination spoke out. He knew that by reason of his silence, so significant at such a time, Gen. Scott became the chosen Sewardite nominee. These things being duly considered, Mr. Graham's letter must be regarded as a most disreputable evasion; for it repeats the old story of Gen. Scott's joy at the passage of the compromise, while all mention of the real objection to him is studiously avoided.—If candidates for the presidency or the vice presidency are to become active canvassers in favor of their tickets, then they should speak frankly to the people, and not rely on such equivocal and deceptive language as Mr. Graham has employed to reconcile the people of the South to Gen. Scott's nomination. After what has passed, we think that any successful effort to prove that Gen. Scott was a supporter of all the measures of the compromise would place him in a most unenviable attitude, and convict him of conduct which cannot be justified. It would make him guilty of concealing his opinions, and abandoning his post in a time of great public danger. It would represent him to the people withholding, for selfish purposes, his support from an administration assailed for agreeing with him. It would represent him as going into the enemy's camp, and, for personal aggrandizement, uniting with them in a war on his own opinions. Intemperate passions and an unsettled mind may palliate the vagaries of fanaticism; but the criminality of Gen. Scott's conduct, if he is a friend of the compromise, cannot be softened, for it is cold, selfish, heartless treason to his principles.

CALLED SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Governor has issued a proclamation "notifying and requiring the Senators and members of the House of Commons elect of the General Assembly of North Carolina, to meet in session at the Capitol in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the fourth day of October next."

National Republican Meeting.

Pursuant to a call made by a number of the citizens of Wilmington, a meeting was held at the Court House of said town to frame a course of proceedings and nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency to be voted for at the coming election.

On motion of John A. Taylor, Col. John McRae was called to the Chair, and Adrian H. Van Bokkelen and Joseph B. Russell appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman addressed the meeting explanatory of the objects for which it was called together, and urging the necessity of forming a new party which would have for its object the good of the country and independent of all sectional prejudices.

On motion of William E. Anderson, a committee consisting of Robert H. Cowan, John A. Taylor, and Thomas W. Brown was appointed to report and frame resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The committee reported through their chairman, Robert H. Cowan, the following preamble and resolutions:

The age in which we live is sadly degenerate. In the rapid progress of which we boast, we have wandered afar from the ancient landmarks of the wise framers of our constitution, and our Government is rapidly tending from the well regulated principles of republicanism to the wild, ungoverned, and ungovernable notions of a pure democracy.

The history of the world teaches us that a "well regulated pure democracy is a beautiful impossibility;" and hence we cannot countenance any movement, which has for its aims or its tendency the establishment of such a form of government in the stead of the wise and practical system which we have inherited from our fathers, and are bound to bequeath to our children.

Loving that liberty only which is sustained and regulated by law, we are determined to maintain a connection with no party which is not purely national in its position, and eminently conservative in its principles. It was these distinctive features in the Whig party which first commended it to our honest judgments. Abandoning that position, sacrificing those principles, it has forfeited all claims upon our favor and support.

We regard this inglorious end as having been consummated by the action of the last "Whig National Convention"—inasmuch as its nomination for President was made under the positive protest of one portion of the country, and thro' the influence of a sectional party, whose aims can not be accomplished otherwise than by a sectional organization. Believing this, we can not, and will not sustain the action of that Convention.

Nor can we turn with any stronger ground for hope to the Democratic party. Equally corrupt with the Whig party, equally degraded from the first position of parties in the country, they are both of them engaged in a purely demagogueish race after the spoils of office.

But we believe that the mass of the people of both parties are yet sound, conservative, and honest—uncorrupted by the influence of those mercenary, politicians who seek to dictate to, and control them; and we appeal to *them*, in behalf of those republican principles which they cherish, for the sake of our common country—to come forward now to cut themselves loose from the lead of those irresponsible conventions which have so grossly misrepresented their wishes and their principles, and to join us in a movement for the establishment of a national Republican Party, and for the selection of men who will truly and faithfully represent National Principles.

And to the end that we may manifest our true position, and for the furtherance of the object which we have in view, it is hereby

Resolved, 1st, That we will absolve ourselves from all political connection whatever, with the two parties which now exist in this country; and that we will seek to establish and maintain a party organization entirely separate and distinct from either of them.

Resolved, 2d. That as a beginning towards the accomplishment of this end, we will earnestly support for the Presidency, and Vice Presidency of the United States, any ticket which may be composed of National men, and that we will use every effort to have such ticket placed before the people of North Carolina in time for the coming election.

Resolved, 3d. That in the selection of our candidates for the ensuing campaign, we shall be governed entirely by a consideration of their position in the recent struggle for the Constitution, and the Union, without any regard to the particular political party to which they may have heretofore belonged.

Resolved 4th, That Daniel Webster, of Mass., the first living statesman, is commended to us by the soundness of his principles and the nationality of his character, as our first choice for the office of President. And for the Vice Presidency, we reiterate our preference for William A. Graham, of North Carolina.

And whereas, also, we believe that the root of all the evils of which we complain, is to be found among the corrupting influence of office-holders, and office seekers, all of which may be traced to that shameful sentiment, "to the victors belong the spoils," therefore, be it further

Resolved, That, regarding honesty, fidelity and capability, as the only proper tests of qualification for office—we believe that all proscription for opinion's sake, (except in such offices as are immediately connected with the administration of the Government) is contrary to the genius of our institutions—its tendency being the extension of government patronage for electioneering purposes, to the exclusion of that just reward which is due to honest merit.

Resolved, further, That a Committee of Correspondence be appointed by the Chair, to ascertain the views of the different sections of our State, in connection with our object—and that said Committee be required to report to an adjourned meeting to be held in this place, on Friday night, the 1st October next.

Mr. Cowan addressed the meeting in a very able manner, in support of the preamble and resolutions, explanatory of his course in not supporting either nomination of the late Baltimore Conventions, and the propriety of forming a new party.

A call for Thomas Loring, brought out that gentleman in a very pleasing address, in which he ably defended the course of the meeting; eulogizing Winfield Scott as a General; deprecating the course pursued which led to his nomination over other tried Statesmen, and giving sound reasons for not supporting him for the Presidency.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, as embracing the principles of the "*National Republican Party*."

In accordance with the 4th resolution, the Chair appointed Robert G. Rankin, John A. Taylor, Wentworth W Pierce, Thomas W. Brown, Thomas Loring, Alfred Martin, Owen L. Fillyaw, Edward J. Lutterloh, John S. Dunham, and Henry R. Perrin, the Committee of Correspondence, and, on motion, Robert H. Cowan was added.

Resolved, That all the papers of the town and State be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, with the preamble and resolutions.

The meeting then adjourned, until Friday, first day of October next, unless called sooner by notice.

JOHN McRAE, *Chairman*.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, JOSEPH B. RUSSELL, } *Secretaries*.

Hogs—Prices and Prospects of the Next Crop.

The Cincinnati Price Current reports hogs in every region of Kentucky and Indiana as largely increasing in numbers and of better quality, and adds:—

We hear but little from Illinois, Iowa and Missouri; but, considering the scarcity of last season, it is more than probable there will be an increase rather than a falling off, as we seldom have two seasons of scarcity together.

Throughout Ohio we learn that more young hogs are being fed than usual, and in many sections an increase of one-third is anticipated The high price of pork has caused the farmers throughout the West to bestow as much care and attention upon their pigs as they do upon their children. Throughout many sections of the South the planters are making strong endeavors to "grow their own meat"

We hear of contracts by the packers for the future delivery of some 20,000 hogs, to be fattened in Indiana, at 3 and 3½ cents, gross. Several thousand have been engaged by Madison packers, for the next season, at 4 a 4½ cents, net We hear also of various contracts in Kentucky, at 3 and 3½ cents, gross, to be delivered when fattened, in the fall. A sale of 1000 head has been made, delivered here, at 4½ cents. One of our principal provision dealers and packers sold 100 barrels of mess pork, on Monday, to be made of the next crop, and to be delivered in June, 1853 at $15 per barrel, which is $5 per barrel less than the present prices.

The above we believe to be an accurate and impartial statement of the present condition of the forthcoming "hog crop," and we leave the reader to draw his own conclusions in regard to the prospect of the next season.

Letter from Gen. Pierce.

The following letter in relation to the religious test in New Hampshire was written to John E. Warren, Esq., of Cooperstown, N. Y.:

CONCORD, (N. H.,) July 16, 1852.

My Dear Sir: It is impossible that a charge should embrace a more direct attack upon truth than that with which the whig papers have teemed, in relation to my sentiments up the religious tests contained in our State Constitution, which was adopted in 1792, and never amended since. The charge contradicted by every word and act of my life having reference to the question, in any form, directly or collaterally. I advocated the call of the convention for the amendment of the constitution, which assembled in November, 1850, and the most prominent object in my mind was to strike out the unjust and odious provisions, commonly called the religious and property qualification tests from our fundamental law. In haste your obedient servant,

(Signed) FRANK PIERCE.

The N. Y. Mirror says:—Mr. Monnot, of the New York Hotel, is arranging for the construction of a large hotel, to be built of white marble, and to cost about $500 000. It will front on Madison Square and fill up the space between the 5th and 6th avenues.

A Letter from Hon. Henry A. Wise.

The attention of our readers is invited to the following letter from this distinguished gentleman, relative to a conversation he held some time since with Mr. Mapp, during a political discussion in Accomac county. That conversation was reported in a Maryland paper, and the report was extensively circulated, and had exerted a powerful effect on the public mind by casting derision on the New Boston calumny. After some time had elapsed, Mr. Mapp addressed a letter to the Richmond Enquirer, which manifested most clearly a wish to break the force of the conversation by additions and explanations and corrections to unimportant particulars. But, after all, the substance of the conversation remained uncontradicted; and Mr. Mapp's letter was a virtual admission of the correctness of the main point of a report which it was written to discredit. If further evidence be needed, it will be found in Mr. Wise's lucid statement of the circumstances, which corrects the Maryland report in some unimportant particulars, but sustains and confirms its only material averment.

ONLY, (NEAR ONANCOCK,) ACCOMAC COUNTY, VA., August 22, 1852.

To the Editors of the Union:

SIR: A gentleman from Maryland, who was present at a meeting at the court house of this county in July last, published a report of a dialogue which took place in discussion between Mr. Mapp, the whig sub-elector, and myself, as the nominated democratic elector for this district. From several quarters I have been asked whether the report was correct, and I have replied that it was substantially correct. My reply was made according to what I understood to be the meaning of the enquiry: Was it true that a whig, in public discussion, bore testimony to the fact that he himself had heard General Pierce declare in New Hampshire, in public discussion, among a non-slaveholding people, that if an army was raised in the North to march upon the South for the purpose of putting down slavery by force, it would have to march over his dead body, for he would head another to oppose it? I answered to that point of inquiry alone, when I replied that Mr. Mapp so declared at a meeting in Northampton, at Eastville, the second Monday of this month, in a discussion which then took place between Mr. Botts and myself. The report in the particulars respecting Mr. Hale was not so correct. My question to Mr. Mapp was:

"Were you not in New Hampshire some few years ago," (not two years) "and did you not hear some abolition partisan of Hale, perhaps, declare in public discussion that he regarded slavery as so grievous a sin, that an army ought to be marched upon the South to suppress it by force if it could not be suppressed in any other way?"

Mr. Mapp replied that he was there, and had heard such a declaration in public discussion. But I do not think he named the person from whom he heard it. I then asked him the question:

"Was not Gen. Pierce present at the time, and did you not hear him reply that if an army was raised to march upon the South to put down slavery by force, it would have to march over his dead body, for he would head another army to oppose it?"

Mr. Mapp replied, he had heard Gen. Pierce so reply; adding that he (Gen. P.) had no sympathy for slavery, but he was bound to regard the constitutional compact, and to maintain the execution of the laws.

Mr. Mapp had been using the New Boston falsehood to prove Gen. P's loathing of slavery. I was repelling the attack, when Mr. Mapp said his opportunities of knowing Gen. P's sentiments were more recent than my own. I had not heard him since I served with him in Congress, but he had heard him speak on the subject of slavery within some few years back. He did not at first say what sentiments he had heard him utter, when a gentleman requested me to put to him the questions which I have mentioned. Mr. Mapp's answer was unequivocally in the affirmative, that he had heard Gen. Pierce publicly declare what I have stated—that an army raised to march upon the South "to put down slavery by force would have to march over his (Gen. P.'s) dead body, for he would head another to oppose it." Mr. Mapp did not say this was said in reply to Mr. Hale, nor to whom it was said in reply; but I exclaimed, as soon as he had borne this ample testimony—

"Such is the language Gen. P. holds to the John P. Hales and other abolition minions in New Hampshire, on the very soil of a free State; and yet here is a *Whig* sub-elector who can bear such testimony of Gen. P.'s truth to our institutions, assails him in Virginia, without himself first disclosing the facts he knows to the contrary, upon the testimony of such a witness as this man Foss."

Thus, I suppose, the error got into the report that the remark of General P. was made in *reply to Mr. Hale*. No matter to whom it was made in reply, it is enough it was made, and is vouched by a Whig opponent, who is himself vouched as worthy of credit by the entire Whig party of the State. Mr. Mapp is not only a Whig sub-elector, but is a Whig member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Accomac. I believe he heard Gen. P. make the declaration which he states, not only because I know Mr. Mapp to be respectable and reliable for a fact like this, which he stated reluctantly against his party, but because I know such a fact to be in exact consonance with the character of Gen. P., and with his course in the Congress of the United States. It is, therefore, a *non-sequitur* for Hale to say in his card of contradiction, which I have just seen, that because he (Hale) made no such remark, as was erroneously, perhaps, attributed *to him* in the report of the statement of Mr. Mapp, "he (General Pierce) never made any such reply." Mr. Mapp did not say it was made in reply *to him;* and if it never was made in reply to him, that does not prove it never was made in reply to some one else. Of that Mr. Mapp must speak. My purpose was to obtain his testimony as to what Gen. Pierce was heard by him to declare publicly in New Hampshire, and that purpose was fully accomplished both here and at Eastville. I have been thus particular in order to correct the general statement which I have made, that the report of the dialogue between Mr. Mapp and myself at Accomac court-house was substantially accurate. Substantially it was correct as to every thing relating to General Pierce.

In haste, yours respectfully,
HENRY A. WISE.

TRUTH—READ IT.—The Cleveland *True Democrat*, the Free-soil organ of Ohio edited by John C. Vaughn, formerly a leading whig, speaking of the military qualifications of Generals Scott and Pierce, speaks as follows of the latter:

"So, on the other hand, General Franklin Pierce, though claiming to be no soldier in the sense in which the word is applied to Scott, behaved well in the Mexican war. He fought as bravely as the best. No one questioned his courage. C. M. Clay, who knew him well, endorses that and his soldier-like conduct. But there is a chapter not yet noticed by his friends, which should be written and published by all who make a serious account of his military life. Gen Pierce arrived in Mexico soon after the capture of Vera Cruz, and was detained with his command in the sickly or vomito region, if we mistake not, some six weeks—The peril to the health of his soldiery was imminent. Yet by care, such as only kind men practice, by a steady and earnest watchfulness over the habits and comforts of his soldiers, he saved them from sickness. Better far such conduct than common bravery on the battle field. Nobler by all odds, is the spirt that guards life at the hazard of life, than the fell purpose life to take life. And this praise is due General Pierce.

We learn from the Macon *Telegraph* of Tuesday the 31st ult., that John C. McRae, Esq., of Wilmington, N C., has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Brunswick and Florida Rail Road, and that he will at once enter upon his duties. "Mr. McRae," says the *Telegraph*, "is a man of great energy, an accomplished and experienced Engineer, and we congratulate the friends of this improvement upon the appointment of a gentleman in every respect so capable and worthy."

A DISTINCTION.—"I say, Pomp, wot de 'stinction 'tween poetry and wot dey call *plank verse?*" "Why, I tell ye, Nebuckenezer! when I say—

'Tumble ober mill-dam,
Come down slam,'

dat's poetry, but when I say:

'Tumble ober mill-dam,
Come down kersplash,'

dat's *plank verse*."

A GOOD REFERENCE.—"Do you know Mr. ——?" asked one friend of another, referring to an old gentleman, who was famous for his fondness for the extract of hop.

"Yes, sir, I know him very well."

"What kind of a man is he?"

"Why, in the morning, when he gets up, he is a beer barrel, and in the evening, when he goes to bed, he is a barrel of beer."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

In a recent speech in the Senate, Gen. Cass indulged in the following reflections upon that crying vice of the age, and especially of our own country—the propensity to calumny—the industry of vile persons in propagating slanders upon our best public men; and the readiness of the community to receive, to believe and exaggerate them:

"But, sir, I must say, though I say it with both mortification and regret, that there is a wonderful proneness for abuse and slander in our country during all our political contests No man can be nominated for a high office, and especially for the highest office, but the vials of calumny must be poured out upon him, without the slightest reference to his life, his previous services, or true character. His history is scrutinized from his birth—not to discover his good qualities and his claims to public consideration, but to find some subject for attack or misrepresentation. He is, without the slightest scruple, and without the remotest justification, charged with crimes that in England would send him to Botany Bay, and in France the galleys; and which, in every country in the world, should consign him to perpetual infamy. And that we are not improving is evident from what is passing around us. We are at the commencement of a Presidential campaign, and we begin with charging General Pierce, the candidate of the Democratic party, with being a coward, and I know not what else; and Gen. Scott, the candidate of the Whig party, with being an imbecile and a dishonorable man. And, sir, these charges are repeated gravely, and believed firmly over a large extent of our country.

"I speak, perhaps, with the more warmth on this subject, because I have had some experience, and I believe that in the whole catalogue of human enormities, you can scarcely find a single crime that was not charged to me in 1848, except, perhaps, the murder of my wife and children, and if providence in his wrath, had taken them from me, I verily believe that I should have been charged with their murder, and I have just as little doubt that a large portion of the Whig party would have believed the story. Sir, I bore it well, I think, quite philosophically, but no man can bear such charges with perfect indifference. Why, if Zeno the founder of the Stoics were here, it would try his patience to be subjected to such aspersions. I think if I had gone through some portions of this country in that year, many a good whig would have peeped out from some safe covert seeking to discover my horns and hoofs, firm in the conviction that if I were not the archfiend himself, I stood pretty high in his conclave,—and was one of his fittest associates. Let me refer for a moment to what was said on this floor by the lamented statesman of Kentucky, (not the statesman of Kentucky merely, but of our country;—he whose mortal remains I recently followed to their last sad resting place; and here I will say, and I say it with pride, that during the whole of that mournful procession, which began at Washington and ended at the tomb in Lexington, there was something redeeming and consoling in the feelings everywhere manifested on that sad occasion. Wherever the narrow house with its lamented tenant passed, the voice of party was hushed, and the only strife seemed to be who should render the most honor to the memory of a patriot and statesman who had gone to his last home, full of days and of honors.

"Well, sir, in this very hall, that revered Senator claimed on one occasion to have been the best abused man in the whole country; but I think the Senate will recollect that his words, acknowledging my precedence, contenting himself with the second place; and I think this acquiescence is honor enough for a modest man. It is said—I suppose by way of administering a modicum of comfort to the distressed—that calumny does no injury, because, says the old moral saw, 'Truth is mighty and will prevail.' It may be so, if truth is industrious and persevering enough to work on forages. But it is a slow traveller. It has not improved its gait since the earliest period; whilst falsehood, its great enemy, travels with the speed of the electric telegraph. Long after the generation of those who were the victims, or its abettors, shall have gone down to the tomb, truth may be able to halt slowly along and do the work of justice. It is a poor compensation, however, to those whose character is redeemed too late. I was struck with a remark once made upon this subject by a distinguished man, formerly at the head of one of the Departments, but who has been dead for some years. He said he had made it a rule never to contradict any aspersion on his character; but that on one occasion so outrageous an attack had been made upon him, that his friends told him that it was quite necessary he should redeem himself by publicly contradicting it over his own signatnre. He did so, and in four or five days it was proved upon him, by *convenient testimony*, beyond the hope of relief. So much for the prevalence of truth."

AMERICAN SUPERIORITY ADMITTED. It has been a hard task for the English to concede the superiority of American over British steam ships, of which they had reason to be proud, yet, though long delayed, here it is. The London Times of the 9th instant, has the following:

"The truth must be told—the British steam ships have been beaten, and the most rapid passages ever achieved between the old and new world have been accomplished by the American steamships. None but an American steam ship has ever yet run from Liverpool to New York, and vice versa, in less than ten days. The average passages of the Asia and Africa may, perhaps nearly equal those of the Pacific, Baltic and Arctic of the Collins' line, but the Americans have achieved the positive victory, in speed, the Pacific, Baltic and Arctic—have made the fleetest voyages. On the part of the Americans the contest has been carried on at a vast cost, and additional grants from Congress, ostensibly for the mail service, but in reality from the national spirit of rivalry, have only recently been obtained to prevent the project from perishing by reason of an enormous inequality between receipts and expenditures. On the part of the British, while heavy amounts have been paid by the Exchequer, and a large profit has been made by the contractors, the Messrs. Cunard, the defeat has been accepted only to renew the attempt in the hope and expectation of future and eventual success."

The Prompt Clerk.

I once knew a young man (said an eminent preacher the other day, in a sermon to young men) that was commencing life as a clerk. One day his employer said to him, "Now to-morrow that cargo of cotton must be got out and weighed, and we must have a regular account of it."

He was a young man of energy. This was the first time he had been intrusted to superintend the execution of this work; he made his arrangements over night, spoke to the men about their carts and horses, and, resolving to begin very early in the morning, instructed the laborers to be there at half-past 4 o'clock. So they set to work, and the thing was done; and about 10 or 11 o'clock his master comes in, and seeing him in the counting-house, looks very black, supposing that his command had not been executed.

"I thought," said the master, "you were requested to get out that cargo this morning."

"It is all done," said the young man, "and here is the account of it."

He never looked behind him from that moment—never! His character was fixed, confidence was established. He was found to be the man to do the thing with promptness. He very soon came to be one that could not be spared—he was as necessary to the firm as any of the partners.

He was a religious man and went through a life of great benevolence, and at his death was able to leave his children an ample fortune.

He was not smoke to the eyes, nor vinegar to the teeth, but just the contrary.—*London Youth's Instructor*.

A NOVELTY.—A raft 560 feet long and 60 wide, containing 60,156 cubic feet of timber, valued at $17,000, came through the Dismal Swamp Canal on Thursday, on its way to New York by the inland route. It was taken in tow by the steamer Jewess in the evening and towed up the bay as far as the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The raft was constructed in Pamlico Sound, in North Carolina, and the timber cut from the bordering yellow pine forest. One of the pieces was 83 feet long by 32 inches square and contained 591 cubic feet. Its tow-age through the Dismal Swamp Canal we learn, amounted to $450. E. H. Herbert, Esq., of Princess Anne, the Argus states, is at the head of the enterprise.—*Norfolk Herald*.

A Democrat who has just returned to N. Orleans from California, "with a pocket full of rocks," probably, offers to bet $100 that Gen. Pierce will be elected, and $100 on each of the 31 States—making $3,200 in the whole.—*Rel. Standard*.

Don't Get in a Hurry.

A gentleman was separated, yesterday, from his wife, in a most awkward manner, by simply being in too great a hurry. The gentleman alluded to, together with his wife, evidently had intentions of taking steamboat for Albany, but arrived at the wharf just as the boat was taking its departure. The simple-minded man, loosing all judgment and self-command, in his hurry to get on board, gave a tremendous bound, gained the deck, leaving his better half behind, and didn't discover his mistake until he, in scanning the space over which he had leaped, discovered his wife standing on the dock.

The scene here became rather amusing. The unhappy man yelled loud and long—first, to the captain, then to his wife, and, finally, got up on the rail of the vessel, with the seeming intention of jumping ashore again. "Go it lemons," cried a dozen voices, but his courage was evidently unequal to a ten rod leap, and he soon disappeared among the crowd of passengers.

What sad predicaments people do place themselves in sometimes by getting in a hurry. How many good purposes have been defeated, hopes blasted, and even fortunes wasted, by being too fast in the wrong.

I have heard a pathetic tale of a gentleman, now very poor, who was deprived of a large estate in consequence of getting in too much of a hurry. A dying man had quarrelled with his heirs, and was determined they should not have his money. He had made a will, giving all his money to this individual, which only wanted his signature. His sands of life were running low, and calling his friend, he bade him take the will from the drawer, and bring him the inkstand. Tears blinded the fortunate donee's eyes, as he hastily executed the command. He seized a small bottle from the mantel piece, and dipping the pen, the testator wrote his name, lay back and died. That will was put back in the chest and the old man was buried; but when they came to open the will, they found it had no signature. Alas! the truth was plain—in his haste for the ink, he had got the wrong bottle, and the will was signed with paregoric. So the heirs got the money after all.

A few years ago, the whigs had much to say against Mr. Polk's Administration about "Fifty-four forty or fight." Mr. Fillmore has now got into a difficulty with the British about the *fisheries*, and the democrats can now say to the whigs—"*fish or fight*." Mr. Fillmore says fish.

OUTRAGEOUS CRUELTY AND SPEEDY RETRIBUTION.—The Memphis Enquirer states that a few days ago a man named Matthew Rayner, who resides in the vicinity of Raleigh, in that county, had one of his negroe men to run away. He apprehended him in Memphis and took him home. The next day he commenced his cruel and fiend-like punishment, and after inflicting upon him hundreds of lashes, concluded by cutting off both of the slave's ears close to his head. The shocking facts spread through the neighborhood, and news was some way conveyed to Rayner that a warrant had been issued for his apprehension. Upon hearing this he immediately left the country, and arrived at the residence of a Mr Beard, in Timpton county, where he died the next day.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 2—Steamer Brothers, Banks, from White Hall, to John Banks; with two boats in tow.

Schr. Noble, Fremes, from Boston, in ballast, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Schr. Emily Kerr, Linden, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with sack salt.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Evergreen, ——, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

AT MAIN BAR—Br. Barque South Esk, Softley, from Newport, to J. & D. McRae & Co.. with iron for W. & M. R. R. Co.

Sept. 3—Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with haval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Sept. 4.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Serett, from Charleston, with 48 passengers.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with one boat in tow.

Sept. 5th.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, fm Charleston, with 51 passengers.

Steamer Henrietta, Watson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Caz